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SPECIAL ROSE OFFER

To introduce our roses, we will send three varieties, our selection of H. T. and H. P.'s 2 year old, field grown, post-paid for \$1.60, 6 for \$3.10, with valuable booklet on care and culture of roses free

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



THE FREMONT NURSERY

70 YEARS IN BUSINESS

HARRY S. DAY, PROPRIETOR

**GROWERS OF
A COMPLETE LINE OF**

Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Roses,
Vines and Perennial
Plants.

Evergreens
a specialty

**SPECIAL FOR
Orchardists**

We will have a surplus of Peach and Apple. Also some other kinds of trees. Let us quote you rock bottom prices for quantity orders.

FREMONT, OHIO



INTRODUCTION

THE FREMONT NURSERY was established in its present location in 1858 and has been in business continuously ever since.



The quality and reliability of our stock together with our reputation for square dealing has been the secret of our steady growth.

Our main nursery ground, consisting of about 65 acres, together with our large frost-proof nursery cellar and sales ground, is on South Buckland Ave. near Spiegel Grove State Park, the old homestead of the late President Hayes. Drives lead in from either Buckland Ave. or from South street.

We also have a branch at Dansville, N. Y., where we grow many thousands of fruit trees of certain kinds each year. And we have recently established a branch at the greenhouses of A. Doebl and Son, on the McPherson Highway (Federal Route No. 20) in Clyde, O., where we will maintain a display, show and sales ground and where we will grow a number of acres of ornamental trees, shrubs and evergreens.

Visitors are always welcome to our nursery or display grounds.

We expect to have a display of over 100 varieties of roses blooming at the main nursery grounds and also at the Clyde branch during the coming season.

Insurance and Guarantee—We guarantee our products to be of first quality, healthy and true to name. Any that do not so prove will be cheerfully replaced or purchase price refunded. We are not liable further than the original purchase price.

No one can do more than this at our prices. But for those who wish a further guarantee of growth we will make this special insurance proposition.

If payment in full is made on delivery of stock, plus 25% of same, we will guarantee the growth of same till the first day of the next following month of September, unless the stock is injured by fire, cattle, hogs or other stock, accidental or wilful or malicious destruction or by floods. And provided we are notified of all loss on or before the said date of September first and are given an opportunity to inspect the stock if we so desire.

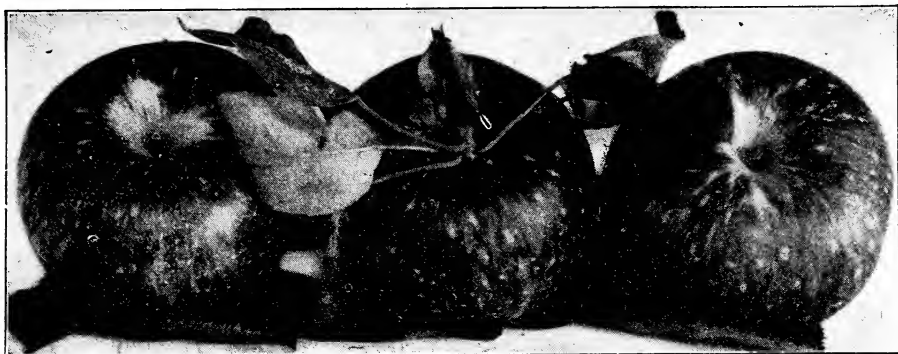
THE FREMONT NURSERY

Harry S. Day, Prop.

FREMONT

: - :

OHIO



Duchess of Oldenburg

APPLES, THE KING OF FRUITS

Everyone realizes the great value of apples, both from the standpoint of health and profit.

Why should you pay 10c each for apples shipped a thousand miles when you can grow better ones and have them fresh, right in your back yard or on your farm.

We grow a large list of varieties covering all demands and tastes, but will not take space to list all or to give a long description of any. Most of the varieties in general cultivation are too well known to make it necessary and most of the leading varieties either for home use or for market are still the old time tried and tested varieties.

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST—The old fashioned early harvest apple.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large, greenish yellow, prolific.

RED ASTRACHAN—The old red harvest apple.

SWEET BOUGH—Large yellow.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree very hardy. Bears young. The leading early commercial variety.

matic and pleasant to the taste. One of the leading market sorts.

FALLAWATER—The old-fashioned Pound apple. Yellowish green.

GANO—An improved Ben Davis, being a deep red instead of a striped variety.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Another of the old varieties still classed among the leaders. Golden yellow, exceptionally fine flavor. Claimed to be susceptible to collar rot. We can furnish double worked trees of this variety if desired.

FALL VARIETIES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Large striped red variety. Young and prolific bearer. The leading late summer or early fall sort.

FAMEUSE—(Snow). Flesh snowy white, sometimes called the Snowflake. Will keep till January. Sometimes classed as a winter variety.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Yellow with a blush on one side. Splendid quality.

WEALTHY—The best all around Fall variety for all purposes. Bears very young and annually. Tree very hardy. Quality the best. We also have Fall Pippin, Munson Sweet and Pumpkin Sweet.

WINTER VARIETIES

BANANA (Winter Banana)—Large yellow with red blush. Named because of its delicate banana-like fragrance.

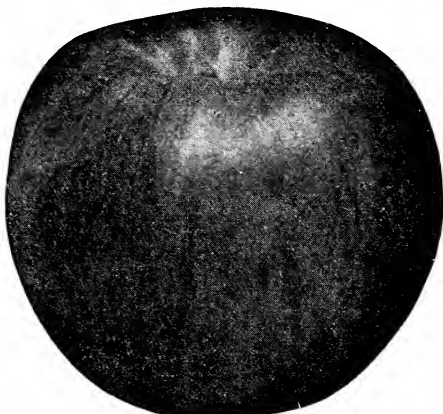
BALDWIN—Everybody knows this old favorite. Still one of the leading sorts.

BEN DAVIS—So does every body know this variety. Hardy tree, heavy bearer, long keeper but of poor quality.

DELICIOUS—A newer variety now thoroughly tested in all localities. Large size, fine appearance, being a beautiful dark red color. Very aromatic.



Delicious



Jonathan

HUBBARDSON—Good size and quality. Yellow striped with red.

JONATHAN—Medium size but of the very best quality. An early and annual bearer. Possibly the leading market variety.

MCINTOSH RED—An improved Snow, which keeps much longer. Another leader. The best appearance and quality.

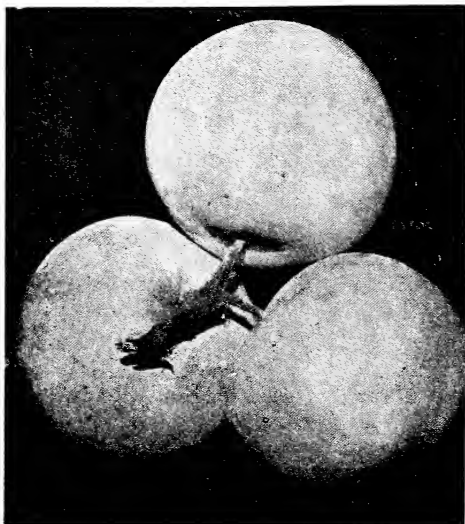
NORTHERN SPY—Another one known to all for its fine quality and beautiful striped red color. Late coming into bearing but makes up for that after it begins.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Fruit similar to R. I. Greening but a much longer keeper and tree a far better and stronger grower.

RAMBO—Medium size, streaked and mottled yellow and red.

ROME BEAUTY—The leading sort in Southern Ohio, its native home, but does well anywhere. Large, yellow, striped with bright red. Good keeper.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large greenish with yellow cast. Fine flavor.



Yellow Transparent

TOLMAN SWEET—The old-fashioned sweet variety much used for apple butter.

KING (Tompkins Co.)—Large, tender and fine quality. Yellowish striped with red.

STARK—Resembles Baldwin. Tree bears much younger.

STAYMANS WINESAP—Planted very extensively as a commercial variety. Good size, greenish with red stripes. Crisp and juicy and a good keeper.

WAGENER—The youngest bearer of all, sometimes bearing in the nursery row. A good old-fashioned favorite. Striped red and best quality. A good keeper.

We have also Baltimore, Chenango, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenburg, Seek No Further, Winesap, Yellow Belleflower, Domine, Sutton Beauty Golden Russet, Red Spy and others.

COURTLAND—An improved McIntosh introduced in N. Y. State and very highly thought of. Similar to McIntosh but hangs on the tree better. Also a better shipper than McIntosh.



Transcendent Apples

CRAB APPLES

All the crab apples we offer are large size, as large as a small sized apple.

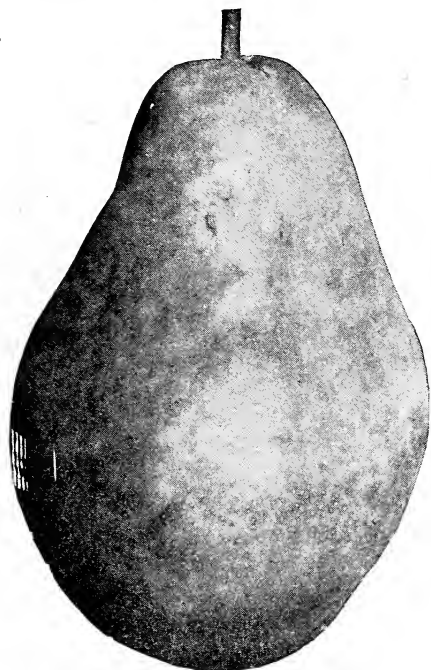
HYSLOP—Very dark crimson when ripe. Heavy bearer. The leading crab.

TRANSCENDENT—Earlier than the above. Yellow striped with red. Very juicy.

WHITNEY—Large size. Green striped with red. Heavy bearer and especially valuable for cider making.

CHOICE QUALITY PEARS

The pear succeeds on most soils but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock it makes what is called a Standard tree; but on Quince stock it makes Dwarf. Standards are best adapted to large permanent orchards; but dwarfs will come into bearing very much sooner and may be planted much closer together. Dwarf must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the quince stock two or three inches.



Bartlett Pear

SUMMER PEARS

BARTLETT—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; very popular. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun. Vinous, melting and rich. Aug.

EARLY WILDER—Medium size, regular in form; greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant. First of Aug.

AUTUMN PEARS

ANJOU—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitist, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous excellent flavor; very productive. October to December.

ANGOULEME (Duchess)—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, and very juicy with a rich and very excellent flavor. Vigorous. October and November.

FLEMISH—Large and beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; a good bearer; hardy everywhere. Vigorous. September and October.

CLAIERGEAU—Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn; shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots, flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. Moderate. October to December.

KIEFFER—Very large, bell shaped; light yellow when fully ripe, sometimes with a slight blush; flesh white, crisp, juicy, of slightly quince flavor; of fair quality; exceedingly valuable for cooking or canning, which brings out its best spicy flavor. Extremely vigorous. October to December.

LAWRENCE—Yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears. November to January.

SECKEL—Small; skin rich yellowish brown with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Moderate. September and October.

SHELDON—Large size; yellow or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive; vigorous. Oct.

DWARF PEARS

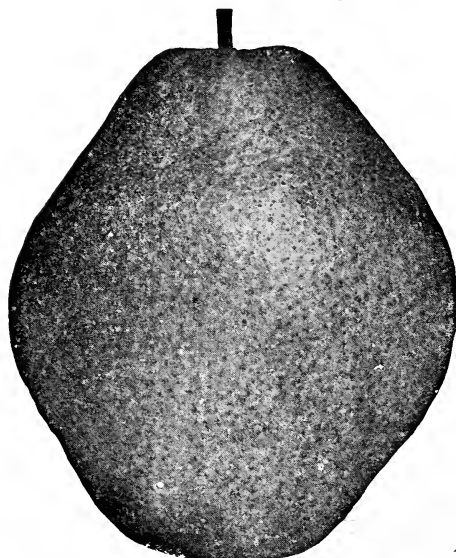
As certain varieties of Pears are not successful when grown as Dwarfs we herewith give a special list of such as are most suitable, and of which the Duchess d'Angouleme is decidedly the best of all: Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Angouleme (Duchess), Kieffer, Louise, Lawrence and Seckel.

OHIO 1928

The shrubs were in fine condition when I set them and they were good shrubs.

Please find check enclosed.

*Yours truly,
Thos. H. Breyley.*



Kieffer Pear

CHOICE PLUMS

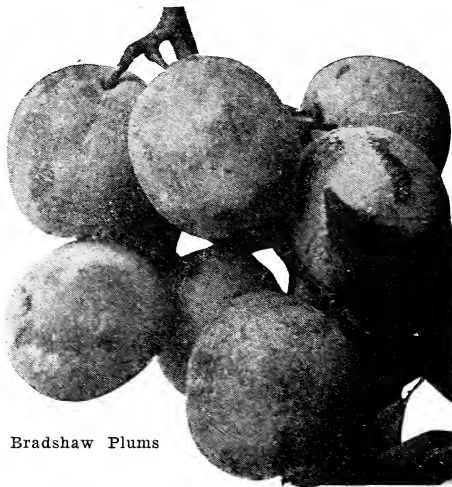
Plums have a distinctive flavor from any other fruit and are especially fine for eating fresh, for jellies, preserves and unexcelled for canning for desserts. Plum trees require no more care than the pear or peach and thrive well under ordinary conditions, however, they do best in a cool, not too dry a place and in good rich soil. Do well planted in poultry yards.

ABUNDANCE—One of the Japan Plums. The tree is a very rapid grower, comes into bearing remarkably young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is full medium size, color a rich cherry red, with a distinct bloom, highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender. Last of July.

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; very productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.

BURBANK—A valuable Japanese Plum, cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow; very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower. August.

FELLENBURG (Italian Prune)—Medium large; purplish black; blue bloom; free; flesh green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; real bearer and hang on tree after ripening; splendid for drying and market. Tree very productive. September.



Bradshaw Plums

REINE CLAUDE—Nearly round; pale yellow marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent, good bearer. Not liable to rot. One of the most profitable for market. Vigorous. First of September.

WICKSON—Very large, reddish-purple, with white bloom; cling; flesh firm and meaty; yellow, rich, aromatic. A Japanese variety.

YELLOW EGG—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking. Vigorous. Last of August.

SHROPSHIRE—Similar to the old Blue Damson but larger. September.



Lombard Plums

GEVIL—Fruit very large; deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green; coarse, sweet and pleasant. Vigorous. First to middle of September.

GRAND DUKE—Large; violet red, fine quality, free from rot, very productive. Tree a moderate grower. Last of September.

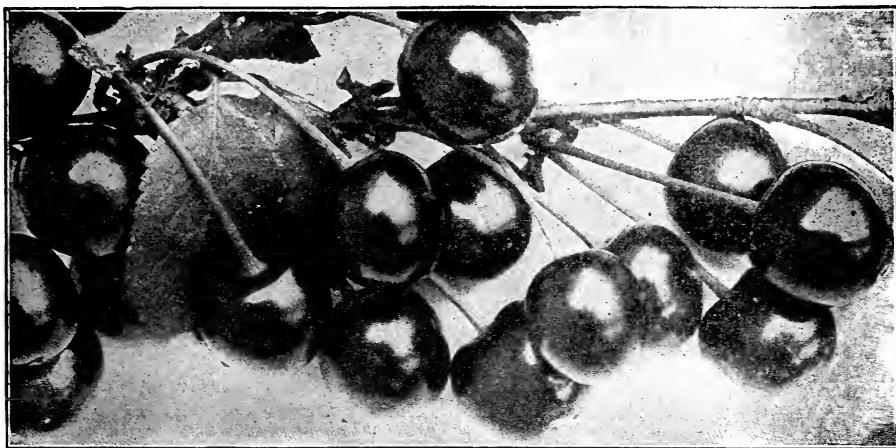
GERMAN PRUNE—A valuable plum, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate to vigorous in growth. September.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Vigorous. Middle of August.

LOMBAED—Medium, roundish oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. Nearly always produces a crop. Vigorous. Middle of August.



Burbank Plums



CHERRIES OF QUALITY

Mazzard root for Sweet Cherries. It is generally conceded now that the mazzard seedling is a better root on which to grow sweet cherries than the Mahaleb on which the sour varieties thrive and on which most cherry trees, both sweet and sour, are grown.

The Mazzard is of the nature of a sweet cherry. It produces many more fine fibrous roots and the sweet varieties seem to grow better, bear better and live far longer when budded on it. Realizing this we have for many years persisted in growing some sweet cherries on Mazzard roots, although it costs considerable more to do it. In our opinion a sweet cherry on this root is worth ten times what one on a Mahaleb root is worth. We can furnish a limited number of all varieties on Mazzard. They cost a little more than others. If you wish them you must specify them.

The Cherry thrives best on a dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do well in almost any situation except a wet one. We divided them into two classes: (1) Hearts and Bigarreus; (2) Dukes and Morellos. The former are strong vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads; their fruit is large, heart shaped, meaty and sweet. The Dukes and Morellos do not attain so large size, but are more hardy and less liable to injury from bursting than they; their fruit is acid or sub-acid.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

BING—Originated in Oregon. The fruit is very large, dark brown turning to black when ripe and of the finest quality. One of the largest and most delicious sweet cherries grown. Tree strong, stocky, thrifty grower with heavy foliage. Should be followed by Lambert which ripens later.

LAMBERT—Another of the best sweet sorts, originating in Oregon. Dark purplish red turning to jet black when ripe. Extra large, flesh firm and rich. Tree a strong grower, hardy and very productive. A splendid sort to follow Bing.

NAPOLEON—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. Vigorous. First of July.

SCHMIDT—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Tree hardy. Vigorous. July.

SPANISH—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; productive. Free. Last of June.

TARTARIAN—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Free. First to middle of July.

WINDSOR—Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, ripening a few days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm, of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. Vigorous. Middle of July.

WOOD (Gov. Wood)—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

BRASSINGTON—We believe this to be the most valuable cherry that can be obtained at the present time. Those who know of it have been hunting for the trees for a number of years but there were none. We now have a small supply. It is between a sweet and a sour cherry. Fruit is large, attractive, light red, juicy and fine. Bears in clusters and seldom fails to produce a big crop.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and growing tree.

Foliage has never been affected with shot hole fungus and hence remains on the tree till frost comes. An exceptionally fine, healthy strong is exceedingly productive. Free. June.

LARGE MONTMONEY—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later. Very profitable. Last of June.

MORELLO (English Morello)—Medium to large, blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Moderate. August.

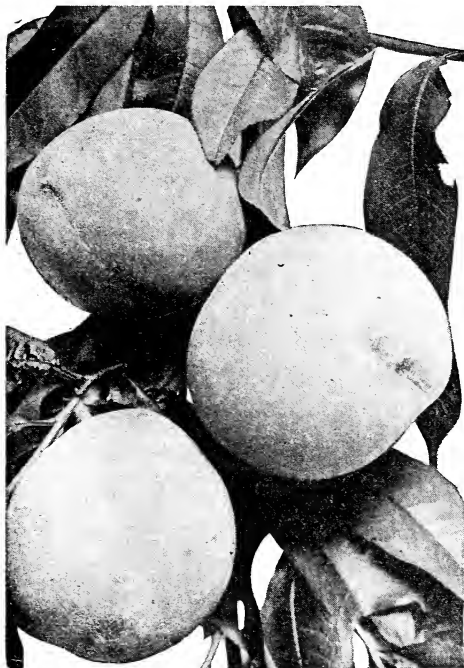
MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; productive. Free. Middle of June.

DELICIOUS PEACHES

The Peach requires a well drained, moderately rich soil. Warm, sandy loam is considered the most ideal, but hundreds of the best orchards in the Ohio peach belt are grown on heavy clay soil.

We offer below a general list of varieties consisting of those suitable for either home use or commercial orchards. We offer a number of varieties of our own introduction which have stood the test for twenty-five or thirty years and have proved to be exceptionally hardy both in wood and bud. Among these extra hardy ones as Heidelberg, Days and Winstone. These varieties have frequently produced a good crop of fruit where everything had the fruit buds killed in the winter.

With Wilma and Salberta, in connection with Hale and Elberta we now offer a continuous Elberta season extending over a period of four or five weeks.



J. H. Hale

LEADING PEACH VARIETIES

ALEXANDER—Medium, greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; melting, juicy sort. July.

BANNER—A Canadian origination; one of the most profitable varieties ever produced. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Season October first.

CARMEN—Large, round, pale yellow skin with red cheek. Flesh white. The best quality of any of the real early varieties.

CHAMPION—A large handsome early variety; creamy white with red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. Follows Carman. August.

DAY—A heavy bearer of the very finest peaches, and a very hardy tree; yellow freestone and colors up well on the tree. Originated in our orchard. One large peach grower says: "I would rather lose any other variety in my orchard than the Day's Nonpareil." Good size, but should be thinned for market growing. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smock.

DEWEY—It is a perfect freestone; flesh yellow, of uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Tree is strong, symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety. Early August.

EARLY CRAWFORD—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of August.

EARLY ELBERTA (Free)—Well named, being a clear yellow with blush, finer grained and sweeter. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit.

ELBERTA—A seedling of Chinese Cling but entirely free. Large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort. Ripens after Early Crawford. Freestone.

GOLD DROP—A very young and prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, rich golden yellow and of the finest quality. September.

HEIDELBURG—The peach par-excellence for home use; yellow freestone of good size; delicious flavor and small pit; hardy tree and heavy bearer. A splendid market variety and stands shipping well. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

J. H. HALE—A comparatively new variety widely advertised and planted. Very large, yellow and perfectly free. Said to ripen a few days ahead of Elberta, but in some localities the season is nearly the same. Succeeds best on a sandy loam soil.

KALAMAZOO—A leading Michigan market sort; large, yellow, fine quality. Extra productive and profitable. September.

LATE CRAWFORD—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.



Elberta

LEMON CLING—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek; hardy and productive. September.

LEMON FREE—Lemon color and shape; large and very large if thinned on the tree; immensely productive and a very hardy tree. Especially esteemed and sought for by canning factories as it holds together well when canned. Last of September.

NEW PROLIFIC—Large, attractive, firm; flesh yellow, fine flavor; hardy and productive. September.

ROCHESTER—A new sort of great worth. Fruits are large, sweet and juicy, with good appearance. Skin is yellow tinged with carmine. Keeps well and will stand shipment for long distances. Some of the trees bear in two years after planting. Hardy and prolific; good crops may be depended upon each year. Ripens about August.

SALBERTA—Is a Salway-Elberta cross grown from an Elberta pit. A large yellow freestone of the finest quality ripening about two weeks after Elberta. This variety gives us a continuation of the Elberta season, and ripens at the same time as Smock, and has proved to be a heavy and sure bearer.

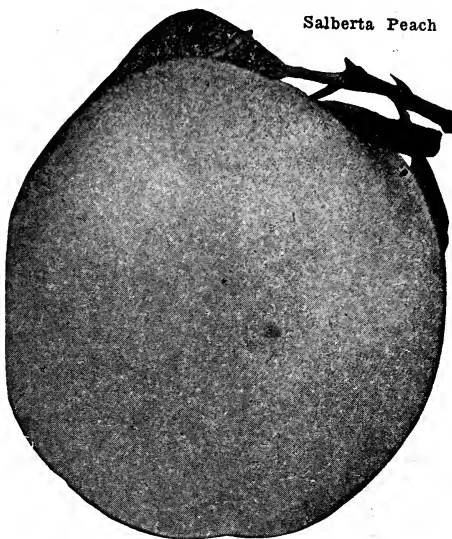
SALWAY—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sugary. A good keeper and promising highly as a late showy market sort. Freestone. First of October. Too late in the north except near large bodies of water.

SMOCK (Beers)—An improved strain of Smock, being larger than the preceding but not generally considered as heavy a bearer.

SOUTH HAVEN—Fine, large, yellow freestone. Ripening about a week ahead of Elberta. Best quality and showy. One of the best for roadside market.

STUMP—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good Freestone. Last of September.

Salberta Peach



WILMA—A late Elberta introduced by Mr. Rockefeller of Catawba Island, Ohio, a few years ago and now bearing in that section in many orchards. It is a large yellow freestone, highly colored, and more prolific than its parent Elberta, and about a week later in ripening.

WINSTONE—A seedling of late Crawford which it resembles in every way, but tree is much harder. A sure and heavy bearer of very rich yellow flesh and very red at the pit. Exceptionally rich when canned.

Also Crosby, Engel's Mammoth, Fitzgerald, Mayflower, Old Mixon, Slappey and others.

QUINCES-- For Flavor

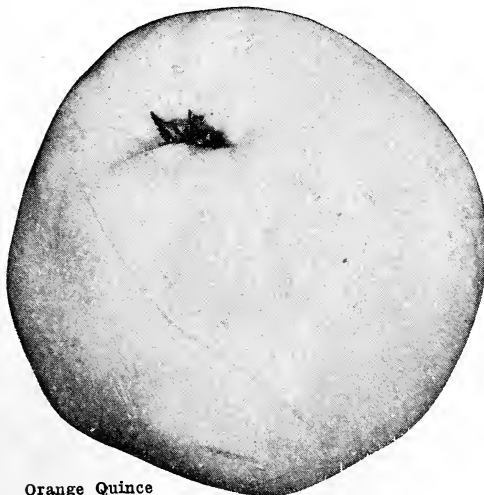
In Quinces we have a very desirable fruit. It is used a great deal for preserves and canning especially with other fruits. A small part of quince will impart the quince flavor to three or four times as many apples.

BOUGEAT—Tree a remarkably strong grower. Fruit of large size, round; rich golden color; smooth; very tender when cooked.

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, quality equally fine, and a long keeper; bears extremely young. Ripens late.

MECH—The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

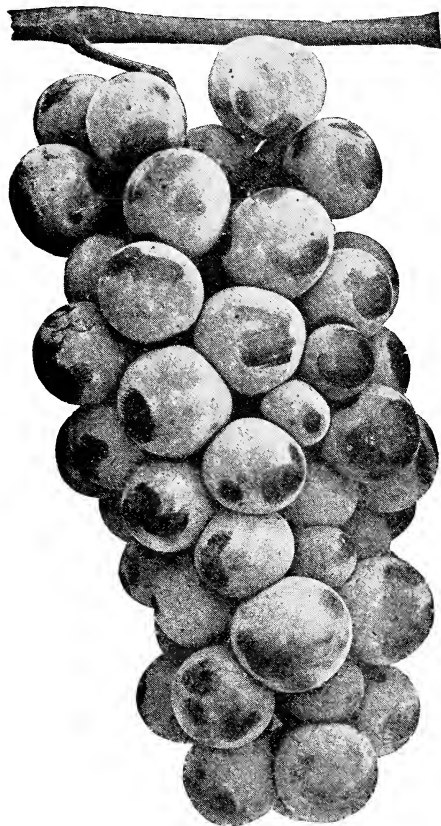
ORANGE (Apple)—Fruit large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow; flesh firm and tough until cooked, when it becomes tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. We recommend the Orange as the best all around variety to plant.



Orange Quince

ALWAYS ROOM FOR GRAPES

The vines come quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.



Brighton Grapes

BRIGHTON—Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than Delaware. First of September.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Clusters large and handsome; berries large; nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; strong vigorous grower, with healthy foliage; ripens very early; berries do not drop easily from clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

CATAWBA—Bunches and berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened. Last of September.

CONCORD—A popular variety, universally sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom; healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh juicy and early. September.

DELAWARE—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive. September.

DIAMOND—White; bunch large. Flesh tender, juicy with but little pulp. Vine a good grower with thick, healthy foliage; hardy and productive. September.

MOORE'S EARLY—A seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier. In quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord. Bunch large. berries very large, black. August.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large, compact. Berry large, roundish, uniform, of pale greenish color; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive. September.

POCKLINGTON—It is a seedling from Concord; fruit a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large. First of September.

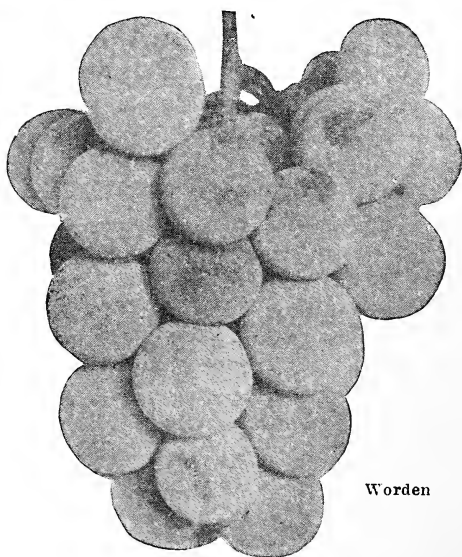
WORDEN—Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet. Being ten days earlier than Concord, it ripens well in cold localities; vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.

WYOMING—An early, light red grape with iron clad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, although larger in bunch and berry.

Indiana, Nov., 11, 1927.

The trees all came through in the very best of order. I never received finer stock. Thanks for the extras.

WM. H. REPLOGLE.



Worden

STRAWBERRIES

To insure best results Strawberries should be freshly dug, packed by themselves and shipped by express. We never dig them till we are ready to ship and consequently have usually had good success even when we sent them by freight along with other stock. They should always be attended to and planted at once on receipt of goods. We grow eighteen or twenty of the best varieties and our list is changing most every year. Varieties with imperfect or pistillate flowers are marked "P", those with perfect or staminate flowers are marked "S". Where pistillate varieties are planted, every third or fourth row should be some staminate variety that blossoms at the same time, in order to produce plenty of pollen to fertilize the imperfect flowers of the pistillate sorts.

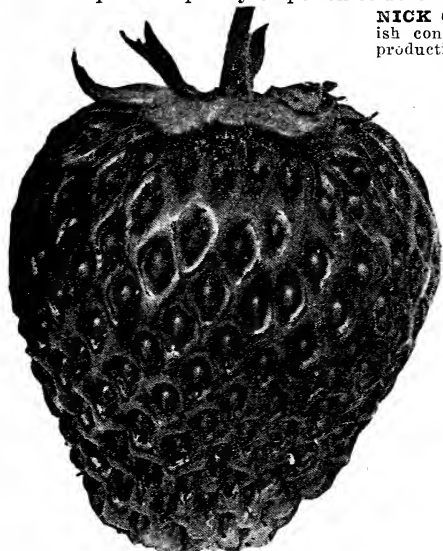
NICK OHMER (S)—Very large, dark red, uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality, very healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the very best extra large varieties.

PREMIER—In this section the largest, most productive and best well tested early variety. Fruit highly colored, firm, a splendid shipper, of superb quality. Strong, clean foliage, plant grows and spreads over its load of fruit protecting it from sun scald and rot.

SAMPLE—A strong plant that succeeds well on nearly all soils and yields astonishing crops of uniformly large, fine berries, pointed conical, rich scarlet, firm and of fair quality. A money-maker for the marketman and destined to become one of the standard sorts. It is being planted in immense quantities.

WARFIELD (P)—The great market berry of the central and northern part of the country. Famous for its flaming color, great firmness and unsurpassed flavor. Many hotels and restaurants in the great cities advertise Warfields strongly as one of the season's attractions, so much is for its fame for flavor and lusciousness. As a canning berry it has no superior and is a valuable shipper, comes in early and is enormously productive.

WM. BELT—Berries very large, conical, bright red, of good flavor. The plant is strong, healthy and very fruitful. Season medium to late.



Cooper Strawberry

CHESAPEAKE (S)—The extra fine strawberry said to be the "best morsel man ever put into his mouth." Fruit dark red, large and very firm with the real strawberry flavor. A strong growing plant with heavy root system.

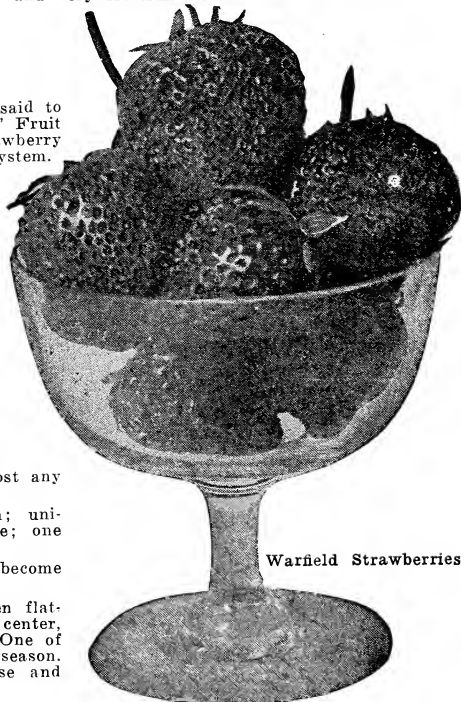
COOPER (S)—A remarkable new variety taking a lead in the large berried class. Fruit uniformly large, very sweet and ripening evenly. Begin to ripen early and continues over a long season. Plants very strong and heavily rooted. You should not fail to plant some of these.

DUNLAP (S)—A well-tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant anywhere and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants. Fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drought or neglect.

GANDY (S)—Large, late, firm, bright crimson; uniform in size and shape. Vigorous and productive; one of the best late varieties.

GIBSON (S)—Large, late, firm, bright crimson; become a strong rival to Dunlap.

GLEN MARY—Berries large to very large, often flattened, bright deep red on surface, light red to center, sweet, rich, good flavor. Season medium to late. One of the most productive and holds its size to end of season. Plant very vigorous. One of best for home use and near-by markets.



Warfield Strawberries

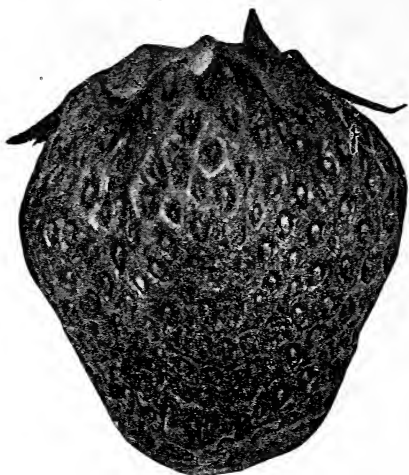
EVERBEARING MASTODON STRAW-BERRIES

In past years we have tested out many varieties of these everbearers. Most of them have been worthless, others have been fairly successful but it remained for the new variety, the Mastodon, to prove to us that it was so far ahead of all the other kinds of everbearing strawberries as to be really worth while. We were skeptical at first but to say that it has so far surpassed our expectations and produced such wonderful results as to surprise us would be to put it mildly.

We have had an abundance of fine luscious berries from a small bed of them ever since the middle of July. For weeks we picked them every day obtaining several quarts to a picking. At this writing, in November, although the ground is covered with snow and the berries have been frozen, there are thousands of large sized berries in all stages of development together with blossoms, now turned black with freezing.

The plant is an extra large robust one with the largest root system that we ever saw on any variety. The berries are large and average large all through the season. They are of the best possible flavor. Everyone who has tasted them this summer has pronounced them extra fine quality. The plants throw out a surprising number of fruit stems. If the first crop of blossoms is picked off of the plants on planting in the spring they will produce all the balance of the season. The following season they will produce a bigger crop of bigger berries than any other variety of spring berries that there is.

This variety has given such wonderful results



this year and has been the source of amazement to hundreds who have seen it in bearing that we feel we can hardly recommend it too heavily.



MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is valuable as an ornamental shade tree and the fruit is quite popular in many sections. It is especially valuable in poultry parks.

DOWNING AND NEW AMERICAN—Are by long odds the two best varieties of Mulberries to plant for fruiting purposes. Both are very large, fine berries, black when fully ripe and continue to mature fruit for six to eight weeks in midsummer. The Downing is too tender a tree for our northern winters and we therefore recommend the New American which is much more hardy, and just as good in every way.

RHUBARB

MYATT—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored; requires less sugar than other sorts.

ASPARAGUS

CONOVER—Very large size and of excellent quality; has superseded the old varieties.

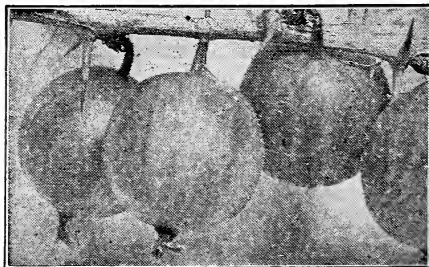
GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries should be planted in good, rich soil and well manured once a year. Pick regularly, thoroughly cutting out all dead wood and surplus branches. Plant in rows 4 feet to 6 feet apart in row. It is well to mulch heavily in the fall. Plants are hardy, rugged and easily grown.

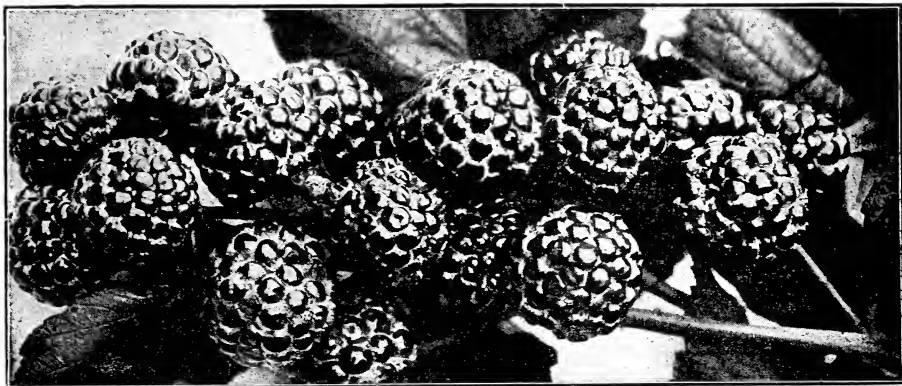
DOWNING—Fruit larger than Houghton, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft; juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive. The most popular variety for market growing.

HOUGHTON—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth; red, tender and very good; valuable.

JOSSLYN (Red Jacket)—An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean healthy foliage.



Downing Gooseberries



RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown, are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out old and weak roots each year. Plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. In large plantings it is advisable to plant them thickly the same as hedge row.

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

COLUMBIAN (Purple Cap)—The Columbian is a variety of the Shaffer type; of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and a rank, thrifty grower; propagates from the tips, same as black caps. Fruit very large and grows abundantly; very rich flavor, tart, a splendid berry for jelly, pies and for canning.

ST. REGIS—The so-called everbearing. It does produce some berries throughout the summer, and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

HAYMAKER—A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and larger and firmer than either of those varieties; never crumbles, and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market.

LATHAM—A new variety introduced in Minnesota. Perfectly hardy in that section. We believe this to be the very best red variety ever introduced. It is large size, very fine quality and very

productive. The Connecticut Agricultural College reports a yield of 5430 quarts per acre on a 3-year field against 3600 quarts per acre for Herbert and Cuthbert. It is firm and holds out in size throughout the season. While not introduced as an everbearer yet it usually bears some fruit all through the season.

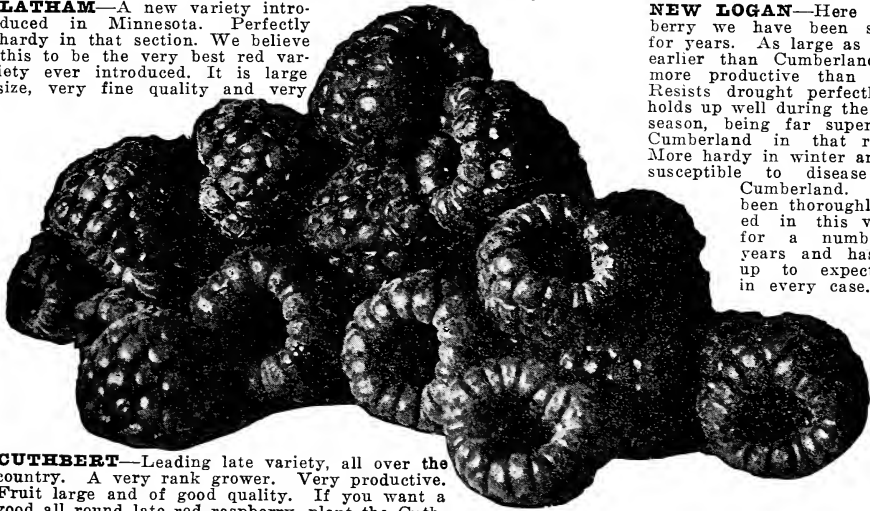
Our plants are obtained direct from the introducer in Minnesota and are disease free.

BLACK CAPS

CUMBERLAND—The largest of all the black caps; coal black berries; very firm and quality of the very best; excellent shipper. Bush a strong grower, stocky canes and unusually prolific. Mid-season.

GREGG—One of the most valuable varieties of the black cap family; fruit larger than Mammoth Cluster, but not quite so good in quality; ripens some days later; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder.

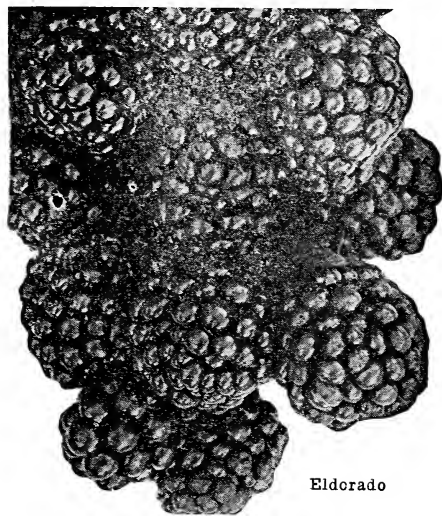
NEW LOGAN—Here is the berry we have been seeking for years. As large as Gregg, earlier than Cumberland, and more productive than either. Resists drought perfectly and holds up well during the entire season, being far superior to Cumberland in that respect. More hardy in winter and less susceptible to disease than Cumberland. Has been thoroughly tested in this vicinity for a number of years and has held up to expectations in every case.



CUTHBERT—Leading late variety, all over the country. A very rank grower. Very productive. Fruit large and of good quality. If you want a good all round late red raspberry, plant the Cuthbert.

BLACKBERRIES

We grow our blackberry plants from root-cuttings, and in this way get plants with plenty of fibrous roots, which make sure the growing of the plant. In fruiting patches of blackberries there will spring up many plants from the root, and these are the plants that are usually dug up and sent out to the trade. They have but few, if any fibrous roots, and are much more apt to die when planted, and will not make the growth after planting that the plants will when grown from root-cuttings.



Eldorado

BLOWER—Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2694 berries on one bush, 2720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

ELDORADO—A valuable new variety; fruit medium size, jet black, melting, sweet and rich, plant hardy and very productive.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; exceedingly productive.

TAYLOR—One of the largest blackberries grown. Very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—The best of the blackberry family. Berries are far larger and better than any blackberry; of unequalled excellence; sweet and luscious throughout, of brightest glossy black color. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter kill. Propagates from the tips. Plant in rows six feet apart and plants three feet apart in the row.

CURRANTS ARE HEALTHY

The currant is one of the most reliable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being hardy, they do not winter kill, are easy of cultivation and require little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. The market is never over-supplied. Prune out dead wood, and mulch heavily. If currant worms appear spray with arsenate of lead.

BLACK NAPLES—Very large, black; rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

CHERRY—Very large deep red; rather acid; bunches short, plants erect, vigorous and very productive.

FAY—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to end of stem better. Quality first class; not quite so acid as Cherry; the best of all the red currants.

PERFECTION (Red)—This truly wonderful new currant has both large and extra good quality. Perfection healthy, a vigorous grower, and in fact an extra fine red currant in every way. Widely advertised all over the country.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

WILDER—Very light; bright red and attractive; a splendid market sort; not so acid as most. Bush very productive; large bunches; ripens rather early; fruit keeps well.

White Grape
Currants

DECIDUOUS TREES

The planting of well selected trees is a duty each landowner owes to himself and posterity, and a duty which should not be delayed, the sooner planted the longer both yourself and the public may enjoy them. Trees and shrubs add to the value of your property.

NUT TREES

CHESTNUT (American Sweet)—A valuable native tree, useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

WALNUT (Japan Sieboldi)—Perfectly hardy here, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters, resembles Butternut in shape and quality.

Black—Our native variety, valuable for its fruit and also for timber. Also white or Butternut and English.

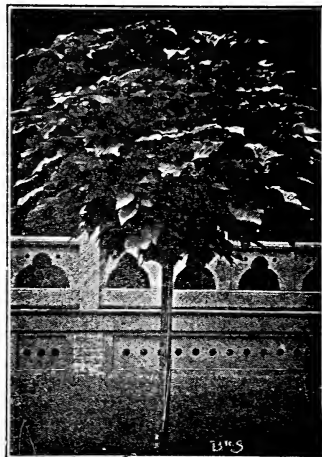
ORNAMENTAL TREES

ARALIA Spinosa—(Hercules Club) (Devil's Walking Stick) A showy native tree with branched leaf stems two to three feet long. Used for tropical effect as it resembles a palm. Body covered with small spines. Very unique. Huge clusters of fine white flowers in July.

BIRCH

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (Pendula Laciniata)—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Leaves finely cut, branches drooping, silvery white

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on stems 4 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped tree without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. Usually set in pairs on opposite sides of a walk, entrance, etc.



Catalpa

SPECIOSA—Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., on account of rapid growth and durability. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

CHERRIES

JAPANESE FLOWERING, DOUBLE WHITE AND PINK—Very fine and rare. And being largely planted now (days).

CRABS—FLOWERING

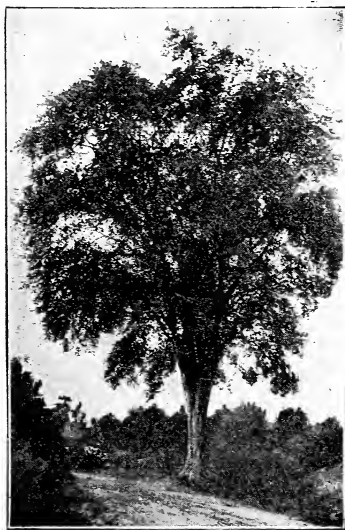
ATROSANGUINEA—Makes a beautiful contrast to the other varieties by reason of its darker red flowers. The buds are deep purplish red, and the entire flower tinged purplish.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERED—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular. Blooms when quite young.

SCHNEIDCKERI (Double-flowering Crab)—Flowers double, bright rose, of great substance and durability. Splendid for cut flowers. Crabs are now very popular and beautiful.

CORNUS OR DOGWOOD

CORNUS FLORIDA (White-flowering Dogwood)
—B. American variety of irregular habit with spreading open top, growing about



American Elm

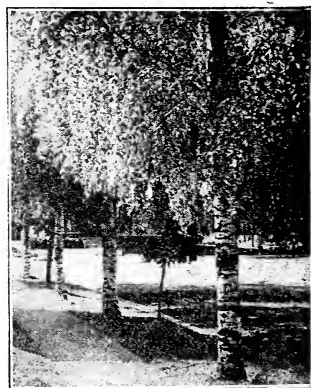
25 ft. high. The flowers are white, produced in May, followed by scarlet berries and gorgeous Autumnal coloring of the leaves.

C. VAR RUBRA (Red-flowering Dogwood)—This merits all the favor which has been shown it by the public. The flowers are like *Cornus florida*, except that they are a deep rose-color, freely produced. A fit companion to the white form.

ELM

AMERICAN—A very large, rapid growing native tree with broad, spreading and drooping head. Very valuable for shade or timber. Hardy and succeeds well on most any soil, even adapted to low, wet black soils.

See Back Cover Page for Rare Varieties and Novelties.



Cut Leaf Weeping Birch

HORSE CHESTNUT

WHITE FLOWERING—Decidedly the finest variety of this family. Makes a beautiful tree of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy and free from all diseases. Covered in May with magnificent white flowers tinged with red. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

KOELREUTERIA—VARNISH TREE

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—If only for its mass of orange-yellow flowers, which in July cover the tree, this should be grown. It is a small-growing tree from China, with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good lawn tree.

LINDEN

AMERICAN—A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

EUROPEAN—Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

LARIX—LARCH

LARIX EUROPAEA (European Larch)—Compact in growth, with light green foliage and drooping habit. Valuable as a timber tree. Resembles an Evergreen in summer.

LIQUIDAMBAR

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFOLIA — (Sweet Gum). Its star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in Summer, takes on in the Fall the most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson, and for this Autumn aspect alone, it should be grown.

MAGNOLIA (Hardy)

The beautiful and rare Japanese varieties with large tulip-shaped flowers opening before the leaves, have been practically off the market for a number of years. We have a limited supply of fine plants to offer this year, being mostly of the *Soulangiana Nigra* variety.

SOULANGEANA—Large pink and white flowers blooming early.

SOULANGEANA NIGRA—Large dark red flowers blooming two weeks later than the former. Never caught with late frosts here.

MAPLE

The vigorous growth, fine form, hardness, freedom from disease, and adaptability to all soils, renders the maple one of the best of trees for the purpose of shade. It has few equals for the street or park.

ASH LEAVED—A hardy native sort. Ash-like foliage, spreading head. Rapid growth. Hardy.

GINNALA (Siberian Maple)—More like a large shrub, with three-lobed leaves and flowers in long panicles. Foliage turns bright red in autumn. Sometimes used as a substitute for the Japanese Maple.

JAPAN—See back cover page.

NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—Large, compact habit, and broad, deep, green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. One of the best for the street or park. Forty to fifty feet when grown.

SCHWEDLERI—A beautiful variety of Purple Leaf Norway and crimson color which changes to purplish green on the older leaves.

SILVER LEAVED OR WHITE—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower, and makes a large tree.

SUGAR OR ROCK—The well known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet when fully grown.

WIEB'S CUT LEAVED—Grows rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut. A large tree if undisturbed, but will stand severe pruning, and so may be easily adapted to small places.

MOUNTAIN ASH

EUROPEAN—A more desirable variety than the American, being of finer growth and form. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters. Twenty to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

MULBERRY

TEA'S WEEPING—Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornamental for the lawn.

OAK

PIN—Broadly pyramidal in habit, described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows comparatively fast up to 60 to 80 feet. The leaves are deep green, glossy, and finely divided; orange-scarlet in fall. One of the richest and finest boulevard trees.

POPLARS

Poplars are desirable where rapid growing varieties are wanted, and they are also very distinct and striking.

CAROLINA—Of compact habit. A very rapid grower. A desirable tree for the seashore and for our large cities, where escaping gas kills most shade trees. Fifty to sixty feet.

LOMBARDY—From Italy. Remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Of great value for planting with other trees to break the average height and form. Fifty to seventy-five feet.

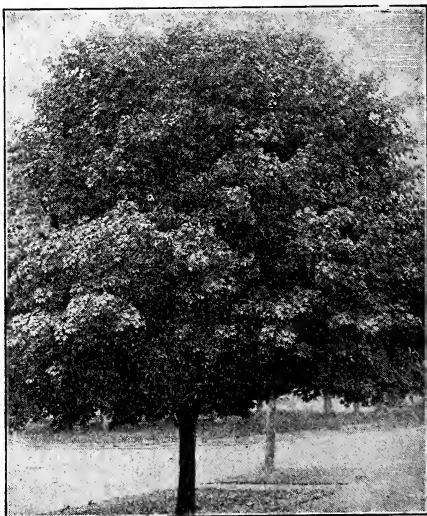
SIMONI—Medium height, bushy and rapid growing. Foliage small, oval, tapering at stem. Very dark lustrous green. Bark stained with red.

PRUNUS—PLUM

OTHELLO—Is a handsome lawn tree, with its brilliant reddish purple foliage, bright clusters of white flowers in early spring, and profusion of deep crimson fruit ripening the very earliest of all Plums.

PISSARDI (Purple-leaved Plum)—Either as a shrub or low tree, the bright purple foliage throughout the season gives this variety unique value for planting singly or in groups.

NEWPORT—A new variety from the northwest, said to be the best of the red or purple leaf varieties.



Schwedleri Maple

TRILOBA FL.-PL. (Double-flowering Plum)—A charming shrub or small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of pink blossoms.

RED BUD—JUDAS TREE

Before the foliage appears, the stems are clothed with a profusion of reddish-purple flowers, quite unique in color and appearance. The leaves are heart-shaped with a glossy surface.

SYCAMORE—EUROPEAN

As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. The foliage is heavy and not subject to ravages of insects.

THORN—DOUBLE FLOWERING OR HAWTHORN

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN—Of quick growth, showy, and perhaps the best sort.

The large, perfectly double flowers in May are a rich, glowing crimson.

DOUBLE PINK HAWTHORN—Pretty, rose-colored, double blooms in May.

Also double white Hawthorn.

TULIP TREE

Among the largest of our native trees, forming broad, spreading specimens. Leaves glossy and fiddle-shaped. The flowers resemble Tulips, and are large and greenish-yellow, blotched with orange, appearing in June.

WILLOW

BABYLONICA (Babylonian Willow)—The well-known large Weeping Willow. Most valuable as a single specimen to contrast with upright trees.

DISCOLOR (Pussy Willow)—A strong, erect grower, producing the large purplish catkins in very early spring. In much demand for "spray" bouquets. Grows anywhere.

WISCONSIN WEEPING—A variety resembling the Babylonian Willow, except that it is more hardy.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS



In Shrubs we pursue the same policy as we do in fruits, viz: to offer only those which we have known to succeed and those which we consider as hardy in this latitude. We test many new ones each year as they are offered and if they meet our requirements in a shrub we adopt it permanently and offer it for sale. We now have a business in landscape work that requires thousands of shrubs each year. We will prepare planting plans and estimates when desired. Our Shrubs will be found especially well rooted as our soil produces an abundance of fibrous roots.

ALMOND

PINK FLOWERING ALMOND—Rose-pink April. Very attractive shrub. The plants are usually thickly studded with double pink flowers of medium size from base to tip of branch.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

The Altheas have a well-deserved popularity. They are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few other sorts are in bloom. They attain a height of six to ten feet. We can furnish double or single in a variety of colors, as red, white, pink, purple and variegated.

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA—Grows 6 to 10 feet high in large spreading bush form, with bright green leaves in pinnate arrangement; flowers deep violet blue, in June.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA (Acanthopanax)—Long, slender, gracefully arching branches and bright green, compound foliage. Makes a small tree in time, especially attractive on rocky slopes. Greenish white flowers in long umbels.

AZALEA—THE AZALEAS

These are, without exception, the most showy of flowering shrubs. Dwarf in habit, they associate well with other shrubs, or can be grouped in masses. They prefer deep leaf-mould soil or peat, which will not dry out in summer.

A. MOLLIS—Dwarf habit and larger flowers than the Ghent. Resembles Rhododendron; good foliage; flowers in all shades of red, white, yellow and orange; perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny positions anywhere.

BARBERRY

THUNBERGII—A most interesting and valuable shrub. Habit dwarf and spreading but delicate and shapely. Blooms in May, are white and a profusion of scarlet berries. Autumn foliage brilliant.

RED-LEAVED—(New). An outstanding novelty that is of great value. Similar in every respect to the green leaved Japanese Barberry, but color of the foliage is a rich, bronzy red and retains its rich hue all summer, and in fall changes to shades of rich orange, scarlet and red, more brilliant than the ordinary barberry. To keep its brilliant red color all summer it should be planted in full exposure to the sun. Do not plant it in shade.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia Amoralis*)

A wonderful new shrub from Asia. It is rightly named Beauty Bush and has all the merits of the perfect shrub. Grows 6 to 9 ft. when mature. Erect and twiggy, producing long, arching branches covered in the Spring with clusters of small tubular flowers of the honeysuckle type, in such profusion that the entire bush is one solid mass of delicate pink. The foliage and habit are very attractive when the bush is not in flower. Perfectly hardy.

BUDDLEIA VEITCHIANA

BUTTERFLY BUSH OR SUMMER LILAC—One of the most desirable summer flowering shrub-like plants, beginning to bloom in July. The flowers are of a pleasing shade of violet mauve, and are borne in dense cylindrical spikes, which under liberal cultivation, are from 12 to 15 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter; it succeeds everywhere and flowers freely the first season planted, and is always admired. Tops die back to the ground in winter.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

Blooms in June, and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor. Three to five feet high when fully grown.

CARAGANA—SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB

ARBORESCENS—Growing 10 to 12 feet tall in good soil, it makes a handsome show in late spring with its compound, bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. It is perfectly hardy and is valuable either for mass or individual planting.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush) A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in August and September when covered with long,



Barberry Hedge

showy wands of creamy white flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border, as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall, and on account of its pleasing scent, is very popular in the little shrub groups so often planted in the corners made by the porch steps.

COLUTEA—BLADDER SENNA

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS—July. Of compact growth. Light green, acacia-like foliage; yellowish-red, peashaped flowers, followed by curious red, bladder-shaped pods. Hardy and good in any soil.

CORNUS—CORNEL OR DOGWOOD

CORNUS ALBA SIBIRICA—In the winter this is the most showy of all the shrubs, standing out bright and cheerful with its brilliant red bark. It should be planted in groups where its color effect is visible at a distance. It has healthy, compact foliage, white flowers and white berries.

C. ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA—A splendid variegated form of the above, with silver and green foliage.

C. ALBA SPAETHI—One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with pale yellow and most distinct and valuable in all planting.

C. PANICULATA (Panicled or Gray Dogwood)—July and August A bush with a multitude of finely-branched gray twigs and stems, the whole plant taking the form of a round umbel of twigs.

C. STOLONIFERA AUREA (Golden-barked Dogwood)—A striking contrast when planted with the red-barked variety.

COTONEASTER

A class of handsome fruiting shrubs only recently brought into general use. Their brilliant autumn foliage and vivid fruits adapt them to rockery and wall adornment, as well as to any usage in well drained soil with plenty of sunlight.

DIVARICATA—6 ft. Oval, lustrous, fall crimsoning leaves. Fruits bright.

HORIZONTALIS—Densely spreading, horizontal branches. Shiny oval leaves; persisting scarlet fruits. Dwarf.

CYDONIA

JAPONICA (Japan Quince)—One of the best known shrubs in cultivation. Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

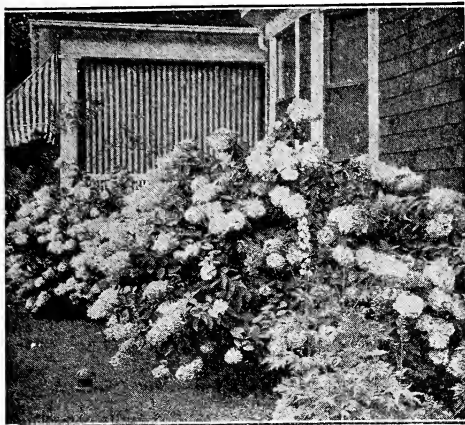
DEUTZIA

CRENATA—Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. Five feet high when fully grown.

GRACILIS—A graceful and charming shrub with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.



Cotoneaster Horizontalis



Hydrangea, P. G.

LEMOINE—An intermediate growing form with beautiful white flowers in clusters, covering the entire bush and blooming earlier than the other varieties.

MAGNIFICA—Of the Crenata type, erect panicles, double; a mass of pure white bloom in June. One of the best.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—One of the finest varieties, producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flowers, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. Blooms early in June.

ELDER

AUREA (Golden Elder)—Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this European Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat topped cymes. Grows naturally 10 to 15 feet, but can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush.

EUONYMUS—STRAWBERRY TREE

EUONYMUS ALATUS (Winged Burning Bush) A handsome shrub 6 to 8 ft. tall, with corky-winged branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, bright green fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. Attracts attention wherever seen.

E. Europaeus (Spindle Tree)—May. Forms a low, round-headed tree, very compact. Foliage dark, associating well with the pendulous orange and red fruit of Autumn.

FORSYTHIA

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—These splendid old shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before leaves appear. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and are bright-hued flowers for massed shrub groups.

FORTUNEII—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. One of the best early flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Hardy. Four to eight feet.

INTERMEDIA—One of the most floriferous shrubs, with slender, arching branches, and dark green, lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow. It is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful spring days to follow.

INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS—The most showy form.

SUSPENS—Long, curving branches; used for covering arches and trellises.

FRINGE

PURPLE—Also known as Purple Mist, Smoke Tree, and Smoke Plant. Covered during mid-summer with loose panicles of curious hair or fringe-like flowers, giving it a mist-like and novel appearance.

WHITE—A superb shrub, attaining a size of from ten to twenty feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. An entirely different plant from the above.

HONEYSUCKLES

FRAGRANTISSIMA—Not a showy sort, but its early pink and white flowers are sweetly fragrant, and its foliage remains until late in winter, if somewhat sheltered.

MORROWI—A spreading shrub with attractive white flowers, with brilliant red fruits in the fall.

PINK TARTARIAN—A well known shrub; flowers light pink, which appear in May.

RED TARTARIAN—Similar, but deep pink or red.

WHITE TARTARIAN—Like the preceding, but has white flowers.

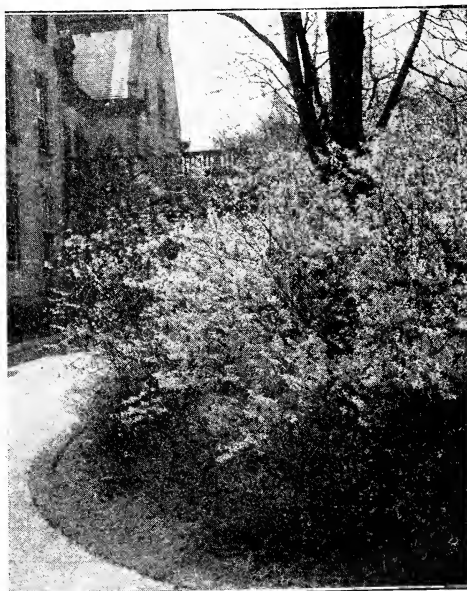
HYDRANGEA

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA—A grand addition to summer flowering hardy shrubs dwarfing the show of others in July and August by the magnitude and profusion of its flower heads. The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, and are so conspicuously white and imposing that whether as single specimens, as cut flowers or in groupings, their presence is predominant.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—September. Bears immense cone-shaped heads of white flowers, turning later to shades of pink and red. Given plenty of water and hard pruning every fall, its heads of bloom attain immense size.

HYPERICUM—See Perennials.

See back cover page for rare varieties and novelties, some of which can be obtained only from the Fremont Nursery.



Forsythia

KERRIA

JAPONICA (Globe Flower)—A slender branched shrub, with bright green bark, growing 3 to 4 feet tall. Single bright yellow flowers. Very valuable.

JAPONICA FLORA PLENA—An upright growing form, with double bright yellow blossom, resembling a small double rose. Sometimes called Double Yellow Rose. Blooms most all summer.

LILACS

Lilacs are too well known to need an extended description. They are hardy and free blooming.

COMMON PURPLE**COMMON WHITE**

The old-fashioned common purple and white lilacs.

PERSIAN—Attains a height of from 6 to 12 feet; small foliage; flowers bright purple. A native of Persia and a decided acquisition.

BOTHOMAGENSIS—Similar to the preceding.

VILLOSA—Dwarf growth, broad leaved; pinkish lilac flowers in long loose panicles. Late.

FRENCH LILACS, Named—These are far superior to the common lilacs. Bloom earlier and much finer blossoms. Most of them are double. We have them in white and different shades of pink and purple.

All double unless specified.

Abel Carriere—Large, blue, reverse of petals rose.

Belle de Nancy—Satin rose with lighter center. Large.

Chas. X.—Single. Reddish purple. Very strong grower.

Congo—Single. Long spikes of deep reddish purple.

De Mirabel—Single. Bluish violet.

LaTour d'Auvergne—Violet purple.

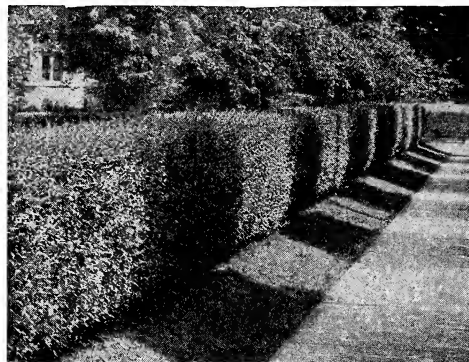
Mme. Abel Chatenay—Very large, pure white.

Mme. Edouard Andre—Clear rose.

Mme. Lemoine—White, fine and showy.

Marie Legraye—Pure white. Large panicles. The greatest forcing lilac.

Othello—Single. Purplish red. Large trusses.



Privet Hedge

President Carnot—Pale blue with white center.

President Grevy—Blue, huge panicles.

President Viger—Bluish lilac. Extra fine.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—Very dark red. Long panicles. Single.

Vestal—Single. Enormous trusses of large perfectly formed pure white flowers. One of the very finest.

Waldeck Rosseau—Dark red.

PRIVET

CALIFORNIA—Quick growing, straight, densely clothed shoots; the foliage in precise arrangement, a dark shiny green. The handsomest and most generally used of the entire group for hedging, clipped specimens, or for massing, but unfortunately not reliably hardy in the northern section.

AMOO RIVER (L. Amurense)—A very hardy northern grown type, vigorously upright and tall growing. The leaves are dark green, lustrous. Makes a strong, bold hedge with quite conspicuous bloom in erect white panicles.

ENGLISH (L. Vulgaris)—An old time garden type of informal habit. Gray-green bark and foliage, with white flowers and shining black berries.

IBOTA (Japanese)—Makes up into striking tall clumps, or informal screening hedges, with wide-spread curving branches; very vigorous and absolutely hardy. The foliage is grayish green; showy, fragrant white flower plumes in June, followed by persisting blue-black berries.

REGELS—Resembles Ibota, except that it grows in a low spreading form.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES

WHITE KERRIA—An attractive shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with beautiful yellowish green, corrugated foliage and large, single white flowers late in May. The black seeds which follow are large and showy.

RHUS—THE SUMACHS

We can furnish the leading varieties of these as. Aromatica, Copallina, Glabra, Staghorn and Cut Leaved.

RIBES—FLOWERING CURRANT

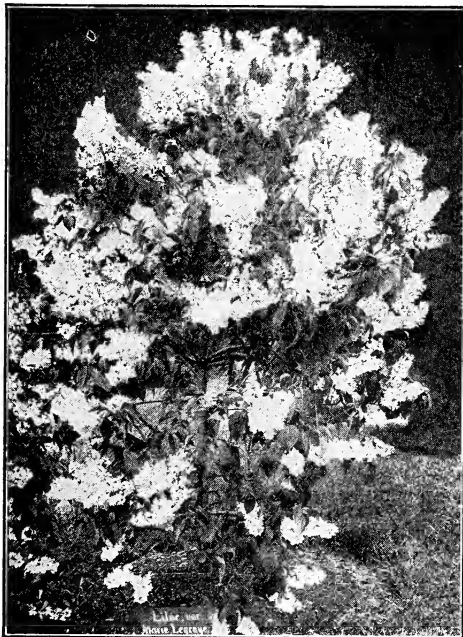
AUREUM—Yellow flowers in long showy racemes with spice like fragrance.

SPIREA

The varieties which we catalogue are exceedingly fine and interesting shrubs. They are hardy, easily grown, and as they bloom at different periods one may have flowers all summer by planting the entire list.

ANTHONY WATERER—A new dwarf compacters and bush grows 4 to 5 feet tall, similar to growing shrub. Blossoms in broad, flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer.

BILLARDI—Blooms nearly all summer; rose colored; fine feathery plume,



Marie Legraye Lilac



Spirea Van Houttei

HILLARDI ALBA—White flowers, large clusters and bush grows 4 to 5 feet tall, similar to Billardi, but white.

CALLOSA ALBA—Dwarf. Of similar habit to the Anthony Waterer, but flowers are white.

FROEBELS—Dwarf, 2 to 3 feet. Flat heads of crimson flowers from June to September. Extra fine.

GOLDEN—Very strong growing bearing an abundance of fragrant flat clusters of flowers in June. Leaves bright yellow in the spring changing to a golden bronze in fall.

PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)—The old-fashioned double flowered Spirea. Blooms very early, the long slender branches being covered nearly their entire length with small double flowers. Foliage a beautiful shiny green.

SORBIFOLIA (Ash-leaved Spiraea) — July. Handsome foliage, resembling the Mountain Ash. Long showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spirea.

THUNBERGII—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves, and small white flowers; one of the best dwarfs.

VAN HOUTTEI—The finest of all Spireas, a most charming and beautiful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

STEPHANANDRA

STEPHANANDRA, ELEXUOSA—An attractive shrub from Japan, of low, dense growth, with deeply cut foliage.

SNOWBERRY

WHITE—A well known, shrub with small, pink flowers and large, white berries that hang on the plant the greater part of the winter.

RED—Red-fruited or Indian currant. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and small fruit; fruit purple and hangs all winter.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE

BOUQUET BLANC—One of the newest and best of all the Syringas. Bound to rank with the Spirea Van Houttei, when it becomes known, and as showy as the latter, when it blooms. Flowers pure white with a semi-double appearance and completely covering the bush with a mantle of graceful beauty. The most sweet scented of any Syringa that we have ever seen. Bush remains in bloom for several weeks.

CORONARIUS (Garland Syringa)—A well known hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.

GOLDEN LEAVED—A small shrub of positive and striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. When set with other shrubs the contrast is very pleasing. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

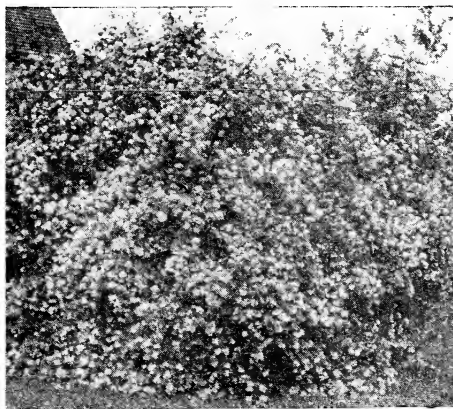
GRANDIFLORA—Foliage bright green; tall growing, pure white orange-like flowers in June.

VIRGINALIS—A magnificent new variety. Moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season.

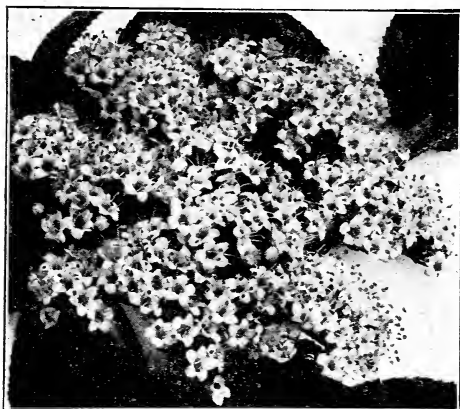
TAMARIX

AFRICANA—Of tall, slender, upright growth with feathery, asparagus-like foliage. Beautiful green appearance. Bright pink flowers in racemes in May. Dark reddish-brown.

HISPIDA AESTIVALIS—Superior because of its abundant bluish foliage, and immense panicles of carmine-rose flowers in September. Quite distinct.



Philadelphus



Lantana Blossom

VIBURNUM—ARROWWOOD

CASSINOIDES (Withe-rod)—Height 4 to 8 feet. Broad, flat-topped panicles of creamy white in early summer, followed by pink berries which later change to blue.

DENTATUM (Arrowwood)—A bushy shrub with bright green, heart-shaped leaves, which change into rich purple and red. Creamy white flowers in flat cymes in late spring. Berries blue-black. Grows 8 to 12 feet in height.

LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree).—Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with heart-shaped, crinkled leaves, and white flowers in May and June; fruits red.

LENTAGO (Sheepberry).—Grows to be a small tree, 30 feet high. White flowers in cymes in May and June. Large, oval, blue-black fruit.

OPULUS (High-Bush Cranberry).—A decorative native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers in May, followed by beautiful, showy clusters of scarlet fruits.

OPULUS STERILE (Common Snowball).—Well known; even more showy than the type, with its great clusters of scarlet fruits.

TOMENTOSUM.—Flowers white, berries red to bluish black. Height 6 to 8 feet.

TOMENTOSUM FLICATUM (Japan Snowball).—Handsome, plicate leaves and more delicately formed, white flowers in clusters; red fruit.



Weigela Eva Rathke

WEIGELA

Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb, trumpet-shaped flowers of various colors, from the purest white to the richest red; very ornamental in the fall.

CANDIDA.—Is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.

EVA RATHKE.—New. One of the best of the Weigelas, the plants having a vigorous habit and flowers. Blooms several times during the season, bearing freely well-shaped, large crimson red flowers.

ROSEA.—The best known sort. From China. Rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms in June. Four to six feet.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers blooming in June. A very desirable shrub.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant wistaria, the graceful honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous hues of the Ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant tints.

ARISTOLOCHIA

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

BOSTON IVY.—Leaves a little smaller and more

ivy-like in form than foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. Foliage changes to crimson scarlet in autumn.

CLEMATIS

HENRYII—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight petals. June to October.

JACKMANI—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

VILLE DE LYON—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer. The best red Clematis that we know of.

PANICULATA—A great novelty from Japan; One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. Flowers medium size, very fragrant, produced in great profusion in late summer.

RAMONA—A new American seedling Clematis. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety; both on the old year's growth and also on the wood the current year; the color of the flower is a deep sky blue, and very attractive.

EUONYMOUS

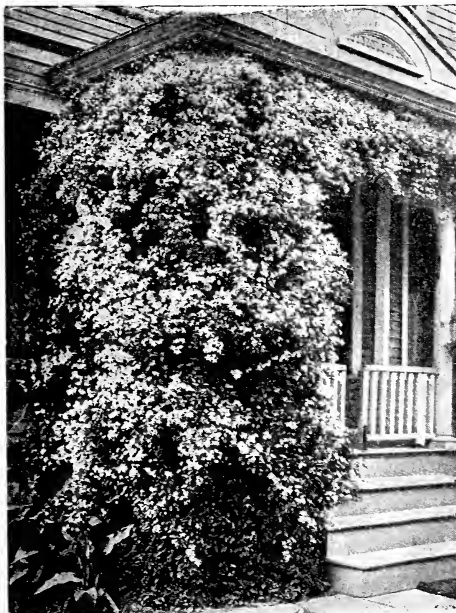
RADICANS—Deep green foliage useful for covering low foundation walls, or may be clipped the same as boxwood for an edging plant.

RADICANS VARIEGATA—A beautiful small-leaved green and white variegated form of the same habit as the type.

RADICANS VEGETUS (Evergreen Bittersweet)—A strong growing variety, with larger leaves than the type, and producing bright orange-red berries, which remain on the plant the greater part of the Winter. As an evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover, this plant is unequalled.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI

SILVER LACE VINE—This is the latest addition to our list of practical hardy vines, a quick-



Clematis Paniculata



Boston Ivy

growing type of twining habit averaging 25 feet in a season. The small, cordate foliage is fresh and shiny, although the base of stalk becomes somewhat woody. Produces more bloom than any other hardy vine, covering a season extending from late summer into the fall with an extravagance of large, foamy sprays in silvery white.

WISTARIA

CHINESE PURPLE—One of the most elegant climbing vines known, and a very rapid grower after it gets thoroughly established, sometimes making twenty feet of wood in a single season. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy. Attains a larger size than any other climber.

Also Chinese White, a white form of the above.

HONEYSUCKLE

CHINESE TWINING—A well known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

HALL'S JAPAN—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET—Bright scarlet blossoms most all summer.

HEDGE PLANTS

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE—Forms a very handsome ornamental hedge of fairly dense growth.

BARBERRY (Japan Quince and Rugosa Rosa)—All makes fine untrimmed hedges.

NORWAY SPRUCE—With careful pruning may be kept low and in good shape, and grown in this shape is highly ornamental.

PRIVET, California or Ibota (Chinese)—Are the leaders in hedges.

SCOTCH PINE, Austrian Pine, American Arbor Vitae—All well adapted for planting in belts for windbreaks.

EVERGREENS

Every lawn, park, etc., should have at least a few of these beautiful specimens to give the bit of color that is needed to set off the rest of the planting. They are especially valuable backgrounds against which to group other trees and plants with beautiful colored leaves and branches.

Our Evergreens are exceedingly well rooted and the more rare varieties are taken up with a ball of earth on the roots. We never advise planting Evergreens in the Fall. We have recently added a line of the very rare and beautiful varieties, all of which are perfectly hardy, unless noted.



ARBOR VITAE

AMERICAN—A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well.

COMPACTA ARBOR-VITAE—This is a decidedly globe type, growing as broad as it does high. Deep green foliage in summer.

ERICOIDES (Heath-Leaved Arbor Vitae). A very pretty dense little shrub of the Tom Thumb type.

HOVEYI—Compact, dense and conical with light yellowish green foliage.

GLOBOSA—Similar to Compacta.

LUTEA (George Peabody)—Golden yellow, the entire season; grows in a pyramidal shape.

PYRAMIDAL—Grows in a beautiful pyramidal shape. Heavy, dark green foliage; the best evergreen for cemetery purposes obtainable.

SIBERIAN ARBOR-VITAE (T. Wareana)—A very dark green the entire year and for this reason most popular.

TOM THUMB ARBOR-VITAE—This is an exceptionally dwarf-growing variety; globe shaped and seldom reaching 2 feet in height. It is very bright green in summer, changing to bronze in winter, being decidedly different from other varieties. Foliage very finely cut and lacy.

WOODWARDS—Another globe headed variety similar to Globosa but a little more drooping.

BIOTA (CHINESE ARBOR VITAE)

The Biotas are a distinctive class of very beautiful evergreens, but should be planted where they will be slightly protected in our cold winters.

BIOTA AUREA NANA (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae)—Very dwarf, one of the most beautiful. Golden yellow in summer, bright green in winter. Foliage arranged in lacy, flat vertical layers.

ORIENTAL—The type grows bushy and tall. Light green. Rapid grower.

ORIENTAL BAKERI—A fairly rapid, very compact, pointed cone shape of dark green color throughout the year.

ORIENTAL COMPACTA—A very compact, dwarf type. Selected from more hardy stock.

ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL—A pyramid shaped variety of rapid growth and bright green all winter. One of the hardiest.

FIR

BALSAM OR AMERICAN SILVER—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form, even when young; leaves dark green above and silvery beneath.

CONCOLOR—A picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls.

DOUGLAS—From the mountains of Colorado. A rapid grower, leaves light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading. Light and graceful.

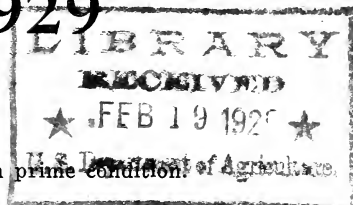
JUNIPER

CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper)—Pyramidal or columnar outline, foliage of a pleasing grayish-green color when fresh, maturing to real dark green.

Price List of The Fremont Nursery

At the Nursery or by Express or Freight, Purchaser Paying Charges.

Season of 1929



For first class stock, well rooted and delivered in prime condition of Agriculture.

VARIETIES NOT LISTED—It is not possible to list in either our catalogue or this price list, all the kinds and varieties of trees and plants that we can supply. If you wish anything which you do not find listed please write us for quotations.

PRICES—Are for the regular No. 1 grade of size specified. We reserve the right to charge extra for stock personally selected at the nursery, or for trees of extra heavy grade, or for scarce varieties when ordered alone.

In order to be fair to the small purchaser as well as the large we give a single, ten and 100 rate. Five trees or plants of the same variety and size will be furnished at the 10 rate. 25 will be furnished at the 100 rate. Less than 5 plants of one variety and size must be figured at the single rate and 25 of the same variety and size, or 50 of the same class as peach, apple, etc. will be furnished at the 100 rate. 250 at thousand rates if quoted.

PACKING CHARGE—Owing to the low single rate in many cases, and to the high cost of labor and materials for packing, all orders for less than \$1 must contain 25c additional for packing same.

TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference. If you will give us a good sound reference we will ship your order and let you pay for it on receipt. We cannot send orders promiscuously to unknown parties without cash or reference.

PARCEL POST—All small parcels can be sent by mail cheaper than by express. Postage charges must be paid by the purchaser.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Always give full name and address and state how the shipment is to be sent. All small packages should be sent by express or mail and berry plants should never be sent by freight.

LARGE ORDERS—Special quotations will always be made on large orders. Write us stating the quantity desired and the probable varieties.

COMPLAINTS—All complaints for shortages, or damage to stock must be made to us immediately on receipt of goods and no complaint will be considered unless made within 10 days of receipt of stock.

FREE—For every order of \$10 or for each additional multiple of \$10 we will give free one extra tree or shrub or both. State which you want. The selection must be left to us but only good stock will be used.

VISITORS—Are always welcome and are invited to our nurseries.

FREMONT NURSERY PRICE LIST

APPLE AND CRAB APPLES

General List.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX Grade, 5-7 ft. -----	\$.75	\$6.00	\$45.00
First Class 4-6 ft. -----	.60	5.00	35.00
First Class 3½-5 ft. -----	.50	4.00	30.00
First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.40	3.00	25.00
1 yr. Whips 3-5 ft. -----	.40	3.50	30.00
Mail size -----	.40; 3 for	\$1.00	

DWARF APPLE

First Class 3-5 ft. -----	.75	6.50
First Class 2-3 ft. -----	.60	5.00

STANDARD PEARS

XX Grade 5-7 ft. -----	.75	7.00	60.00
First Class 4-6 ft. -----	.65	6.00	50.00
First Class 3½-5 ft. -----	.50	4.00	35.00
First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.40	3.50	30.00
Mail size -----	.50c; 3 for	\$1.25	

DWARF PEARS

First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.75	6.50	60.00
First Class 2-3 ft. -----	.60	5.00	40.00
Mail size -----	.50c; 3 for	\$1.25	

PEACHES

XX Grade 5-7 ft. -----	.50	4.00	35.00
First Class 4-6 ft. -----	.40	3.50	25.00
First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.35	3.00	20.00
First Class 2-3 ft. -----	.25	2.00	15.00

SOUR CHERRIES

XX Grade 4-6 ft. -----	.75	6.50	60.00
First Class 3½-5 ft. -----	.65	6.00	50.00
First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.50	4.00	35.00
First Class 2-3 ft. -----	.40	3.00	25.00
Brassington 1 yr. -----	1.00	9.00	
Mail size -----	60c; 3 for	\$1.50	

SWEET CHERRIES

XX Grade 5-6 ft. -----	1.00	9.00	80.00
First Class 4-5 ft. -----	.85	8.00	70.00
First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.75	7.00	60.00
First Class 2½-3 ft. -----	.50	4.00	35.00
Mail size -----	.75c; 3 for	\$2.00	
Sweet Cherry on Mazzard Root 10c extra per tree.			

PLUMS

XX Grade 5-7 ft. -----	.75	6.00	50.00
First Class 4-6 ft. -----	.65	5.00	40.00
First Class 3½-5 ft. -----	.50	4.00	35.00
First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.40	3.50	25.00
Mail size -----	60c; 3 for	\$1.50	

We wish to call especial attention to the smaller grades of Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince, as they are extra fine little trees with exceedingly fine roots.

APRICOTS

First Class 4-5 ft. -----	.75	6.50
First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.60	5.00

QUINCES

XX Grade 4-5 ft. -----	1.00	8.50	75.00
First Class 3-4 ft. -----	.75	6.50	60.00
First Class 2-3 ft. -----	.60	5.00	45.00

MULBERRY

New American 5-6 ft. ----	1.00	9.00
New American 4-5 ft. ----	.85	7.50

NUT TREES

Butternut, 4-6 ft. -----	.75	7.00
Butternut, 3-4 ft. -----	.65	5.50
Chestnut, American, 4-5 ft. 1.00		9.00
Chestnut, American, 3-4 ft. .75		6.50
Filbert, American, 4-5 ft. 1.00		9.00
Filbert, American, 3-4 ft. .75		6.50
Filbert, English, 3-4 ft. 1.00		9.00
Walnut, Black, 4-6 ft. ----	.75	7.00
Walnut, Black, 3-4 ft. ----	.65	5.50
Walnut, Japan, 4-6 ft. ----	1.00	9.00
Walnut, Japan, 3-4 ft. ----	.75	6.50
Walnut, English, 3-4 ft. 1.25		12.00
Walnut, English, 2-3 ft. 1.00		9.00

GRAPES, Two Year

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Agawam -----	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Brighton -----	.30	2.50	20.00
Campbells Early -----	.30	2.50	20.00
Catawba -----	.25	2.00	12.00
Concord -----	.20	1.50	10.00
Delaware -----	.35	3.00	22.00
Diamond -----	.30	2.50	20.00
Moore's Early -----	.25	2.00	15.00
Niagara -----	.25	2.00	10.00
Pocklington -----	.30	2.50	20.00
Salem -----	.25	2.00	15.00
Worden -----	.25	2.00	12.00
Wyoming Red -----	.30	2.25	18.00

GRAPES, One Year

Agawam -----	.20	1.50	10.00
Brighton -----	.25	2.00	16.00
Campbells Early -----	.25	2.00	12.00
Catawba -----	.20	1.50	10.00
Concord -----	.15	1.00	6.00
Delaware -----	.25	2.00	18.00
Diamond -----	.20	2.00	16.00
Moore's Early -----	.20	1.50	10.00
Niagara -----	.20	1.25	8.00
Pocklington -----	.20	1.50	12.00
Salem -----	.20	1.50	10.00
Worden -----	.20	1.25	10.00
Wyoming Red -----	.25	1.75	12.00

CURRANT, Two Year

Perfection -----	.30	2.50	20.00
Other Leading Varieties:			
Fays, Cherry, Wilder, etc .20		1.50	12.00

GOOSEBERRY, Two Year

Downing & Houghton -----	.25	2.00	15.00
Josselyn (Red Jacket) -----	.35	2.50	20.00

RASPBERRY

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Cuthbert, King, St. Regis -----	.50	3.00	22.00
Cumberland and Gregg -----	.50	2.50	20.00
New Logan -----	.50	3.00	20.00
Columbian and Haymaker -----	.75	5.00	40.00
Latham -----	1.00	6.00	50.00

BLACKBERRY

Snyder, Taylor, Erie -----	.60	4.00	30.00
Eldorado and Blowers -----	.75	5.00	40.00

DEWBERRY

Lucretia -----	.75	4.00
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STRAWBERRY

Mastodon Everbearing -----	.60	3.50	20.00
Cooper & Chesapeake -----	.30	1.50	8.00
Other varieties -----	.25	1.00	6.00

ROOTS

Asparagus, 1-year -----	.30	1.00	8.00
Asparagus, 2-year -----	.40	1.50	12.00
Rhubarb, large clumps -----	.25	2.00	
Rhubarb, 1-year -----	.10	1.00	6.00

HEDGE PLANTS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Thunberg's Barberry, 12-18 in. bushy -----	.25	2.00	12.00
Thunberg's Barberry, 18-24 in. bushy -----	.30	2.50	16.00
Thunberg's Barberry, 24-30 in. bushy -----	.45	3.50	25.00
Barberry, Red Leaf, 12-15 -----	.50	5.00	
Barberry, Red Leaf, 15-18 -----	.75	7.00	

PRIVET

Amour River North, 18-24 in. -----	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
Amour River North, 2-3 ft. -----	.25	2.00	14.00
California, 12-18 in. -----	.10	.75	5.00
California, 18-24 in. -----	.15	1.00	7.00
California, 2-3 ft. -----	.20	1.50	8.00
Ibota, very hardy 12-18 in. -----	.15	1.25	10.00

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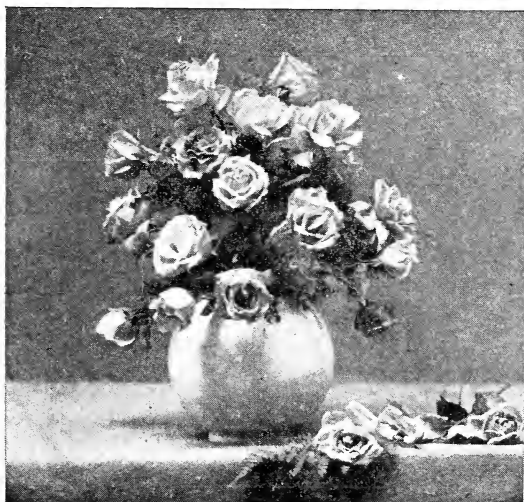
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Fremont Nursery

Harry S. Day, *Proprietor*

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT



FREMONT, OHIO

Branches at
DANSVILLE, N. Y.
CLYDE, OHIO

SCARCE OR RARE PLANTS

Varieties much sought by those who want something of exceptional value and a little different from the ordinary.

While we list in our catalogue a great many varieties of trees and plants that are not at all common, we are giving below a short list of particular varieties that have been in great demand recently and which, for various reasons, have been extremely difficult or even impossible to obtain.

Some of these are new and of recent introduction. Others are old varieties which were formerly imported in abundance but which became very scarce or entirely unobtainable when the importation of all plants was suddenly shut off by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Still others are old varieties, the great value and beauty of which has only recently become appreciated and of which a sudden popular demand coming upon a scant supply made very scarce.

FRUIT TREES

CHERRY—Sweet varieties on Mazzard root. See catalogue for explanation of the difference in roots. Why plant the ordinary sweet cherry tree when one on a mazzard root will transplant easier, grow better, produce more and last much longer?

BRASSINGTON CHERRY—A sub-acid variety destined to take the lead of all sour or sub-acid varieties. We can furnish only 1 year trees this season.

PEACH TREES—We offer a number of varieties that are especially hardy in both wood and bud for territory demanding an extra hardy variety.

We also offer, for the commercial grower, a number of Elberta varieties constituting an Elberta season extending over a period of five or six weeks.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

CHERRY—Japanese Flowering, in variety.

MAPLE—Japanese, variety Ashio-Beni, the best red variety. Also other varieties. Do not plant any Japanese Maple in much shade.

MAGNOLIA—Hardy Chinese varieties. Have been "off the market" for a number of years.

PRUNUS NEWPORT—Red Leaf Plum, the best red leaf variety we have ever grown being much superior to Pissardi or Othello.

PRUNUS TRILOBA—Beautiful hardy little trees covered in Spring with a mass of double pink flowers. Blooms the first year.

VINES

EUONYMOUS—Vegetus, the large leaf "evergreen bittersweet." Clings to brick or stone. A wonderful vine.

POLYGONUM, AUBERTI—"Silver Lace Vine". Grows twenty feet in one season.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—Low dwarf growing with evergreen foliage, blooming all summer.

BEAUTY BUSH (*Kolkwitzia Amabilis*)—Claimed to be the "perfect shrub". Being perfectly hardy, and beautiful in bloom and out. Personally we have not yet tested out this variety sufficiently to recommend it on our own responsibility. Our opinion is that it is all that is claimed for it except that we believe it is going to be a little longer in coming into bloom than other shrubs.

BARBERRY, RED LEAFED—Splendid if planted in full exposure to the sun. Disappointing if planted in shade or partial shade.

COTONEASTER—Several varieties, dwarf and standard. Beautiful plants with leaves holding on till very late in the Fall and with red berries. These are bound to grow in popularity as they become better known.

DEUTZIA, MAGNIFICA—Pure white flowers in great profusion.

FORSYTHIA, SPECTABILIS—The most showy of all Forsythias.

PHILADELPHUS OR SYRINGA, BOUQUET BLANC—Medium Height, covered with garlands of double white sweet scented clusters of flowers. Each small branch is a full bouquet.

PHILADELPHUS, MANTEAU D'HERMINE, DWARF—Creamy, white flowers, either double or semi-double.

PHILADELPHUS, VIRGINALIS—Tall growing. Flowers very large, double or semi-double and very sweet scented. Usually produces a few flowers all through the season after the heavy crop of blooms in early summer.

We consider the above three varieties of *Philadelphus*, the very best of all the wonderful new creations of that family of shrubs. One is tall growing, one dwarf and one intermediate.

VIBURNUM CARLESI—The pink Snowball. Wonderful waxy pink and white clusters of arbutus scented flowers. We believe we are the only ones that can offer you large plants, 10 years of age and 3 to 4 ft. high and 3 to 4 ft. across the top.

EVERGREENS

BLUE SPRUCE—Moerheims, an improvement on Kusters. Enough said.

JAPANESE YEWs—*Cuspidata*, *Capitata* and *Brevifolia*; wonderful evergreens. Very dwarf and slow growing. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

PEONIES

FRINGE LEAF—Beautiful fringe like foliage with a large double fiery red bloom nestled in the center of each stem.

SINGLE—Regent, extraordinary bloomer. Sweet scented. Delicate flesh tint turning to white. Large yellow center. Succeeds everywhere.

PERENNIALS

AETHIONEMA—Among the best hardy little rock plants known.

DESMODIUM—Sometimes classed as a shrub, blooms in late summer. Fine.

HELIANTHEMUM—Another invaluable rock plant, not generally known.

HEUCHERA-BRIZOIDES—"Coral Bells"—Far superior to the other varieties as Sanguinea. Blooms all summer.

PHLOX, HARDY—We offer a number of the more well-known varieties in our catalogue, but under the heading of New Varieties we offer a number that have never been on the market before, except an occasional offering of a few plants.

We call special attention to the Brilliant, Coccinea, and W. Kesselring. We consider these the finest we have ever seen. Coccinea has attracted the attention of everyone who saw it on our grounds and we had to refuse orders last year for hundreds because of lack of plants. The W. Kesselring is not listed in the catalogue but is a large violet flower with white eye.

SEDUM, SEIBOLDI—Another beautiful creeping rock plant, perfectly hardy. Blooms late in season.

TROLLIUS, EUROPEUS (Globe Flower)—Large buttercup like flowers, waxy yellow with beautiful center. Plant has pretty foliage and blooms several times during the season. Bound to become immensely popular.

YUCCA, VARIEGATED LEAF—A wonderful improvement on the old type.

ROSES

We have many varieties not listed in the catalogue.

The shrubs and trees which we offer in the catalogue and price list, where no size is specified, are the size usually sold by reputable dealers as representative of the variety. In the dwarf shrubs the size is usually 15 to 18 inches and 18 to 24 inches high with good roots and good body. In intermediate shrubs the size is 18 to 24 inches and 2 to 3 feet and in the tall growing varieties it is 2 to 3 feet and 3 to 4 feet.

To list a shrub simply as strong 2 yr. or 3 yr. means nothing. We could furnish you a 2 yr. shrub of a tall growing variety that was only a foot high or we could furnish you one of the same age and grown in the same row that was 4 to 5 ft. high.

Our soil produces a wonderful root system to all shrubs. Most, if not all of the varieties on this special list will be found listed in the catalogue and price list.

We respectfully solicit your orders and feel assured that if we receive them that we will receive them in the future.



THE FREMONT NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1858

HARRY S. DAY, Prop.

FREMONT, OHIO

CORRECTIONS IN PRICE LIST

(Omissions)

Magnolia, Flowering varieties.

2-3 ft.	\$10.00 each
3-4 ft.	15.00 each
4-5 ft.	20.00 each
5-6 ft.	25.00 each

The last two sizes are large bushy plants well set with flower buds. Some of the smaller sizes have some buds.

Viburnum Carlesii.

12-15 inch	\$1.50 each
15-18 inch	2.00 each
(Correction) 18-24 inch	2.50 each

Catalpa, Bungeii (Umbrella Ca- talpa) 4-5 ft. stem	1.50	12.50
5-6 ft. stem	1.75	15.00
6-8 ft. stem	2.00	17.50
Catalpa Speciosa (Flowering Ca- talpa) 6-8 ft.	.85	7.50
8-10 ft.	1.25	10.00
Cherry, Flowering, 3-4 ft.	2.00	
Cherry, Weeping, 2-yr. heads	3.50	
Crabs, Flowering, 2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
3-4 ft.	1.25	10.00
Floribunda, Scheideckeri, and Atrosanguinea, 4-5 ft.	1.50	
Cornus, Florida, Dogwood, 3-4 ft.	1.00	
4-5 ft.	1.50	
Cornus, Florida Rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood) 2-3 ft.	2.50	
Elm, American, 6-8 ft.	1.25	10.00
8-10 ft.	1.75	15.00
10-12 ft.	2.50	
1½-2 in. caliper	3.50	
2-3 in. caliper	4.50	
Horse Chestnut, 5-6 ft.	2.00	
Koelreuteria, 4-5 ft.	1.50	
Linden, American, 6-8 ft.	2.00	
8-10 ft.	2.50	
Linden, European, 6-8 ft.	2.50	
8-10 ft.	3.00	
Larch, European, 4-6 ft.	2.00	
6-8 ft.	3.00	
Liquidambar, 5-6 ft.	1.50	
Maple, Ash Leaved (Box Elder)		
6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00
8-10 ft.	1.50	
1½-2 inch	2.50	
Maple, Ginnala (Dwarf Amur Maple) 3-4 ft.	1.75	
Maple, Japanese, Red Leaf Seed- lings, 15-18 in.	5.00	
18-24 in.	6.00	
Blood Leaf, Grafted, 18-24 in.	8.00	
Blood Leaf, Grafted, 2-3 ft.	10.00	
Ashio-Beni, grafted, the best red, 18-24 in. very bushy	12.00	
Maple, Norway, 6-8 ft.	2.25	
8-10 ft.	3.00	
1¼-1½ in. caliper	4.00	
1½-1 ¾ in. caliper	5.00	
Maple, Schwedlers, 6-8 ft.	3.00	
8-10 ft.	4.00	
Maple, Sugar, 6-8 ft.	1.50	
8-10 ft.	2.00	
10-12 ft.	3.00	
1½-2 in. cal.	4.00	
Maple, Silver, 6-8 ft.	1.25	11.00
8-10 ft.	1.50	13.50
10-12 ft.	2.00	
Maple, Sycamore, 6-8 ft.	2.00	
Maple, Wiers Cut Leaf, 6-8 ft.	1.50	
Mountain Ash, 5-6 ft.	1.10	
6-8 ft.	1.50	
8-10 ft.	2.00	
Mulberry, Teas, Weeping	3.00	

	Each	Per 10
Willow, Niobe, 6-8 ft.	\$2.50	
Willow, Pussy, 3-4 ft.	3.50	
4-5 ft.	.50	4.50
Willow, Wisconsin, 6-8 ft.	.60	5.00
	1.00	
	.75	
	1.00	
	1.50	
	1.25	
	1.00	
	.75	
	1.25	
	1.50	
	1.00	
	1.25	
	1.50	14.00
	2.00	18.00
	2.00	
	2.50	
	1.75	
	1.00	
Willow, Niobe, 6-8 ft.	1.00	
Willow, Pussy, 3-4 ft.	.75	6.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	
Willow, Wisconsin, 6-8 ft.	1.00	

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Fine, well rooted, specimen plants of the size usually sold for No. 1 grade. Can furnish smaller mailing size, nice plants of all shrubs at one-half the single rate, plus postage.

	Each	Per 10
Abelia Grandiflora 12-15 in.	.50	
Abelia Grandiflora 15-18 in.	.75	
Almond, Flowering, 2-3 ft.	.75	6.50
Althea, Single or Double in variety		
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50
3-4 ft.	.50	4.00
Variegated leaf, 18-24 in.	.85	
Amorpha, Fruticosa	.50	4.00
Aralia, Pentaphylla 2-3 ft.	.60	5.00
Azalea, Mollis, 15-18 inch	2.50	
Berberry—See Hedge Plants.		
Beauty Bush, New, 18-24 in.	1.00	
Butterfly Bush, strong plants	.40	3.00
Calycanthus, Floridus	.50	4.50
Caragena, Arborescens	.50	4.00
Clethra, Alnifolia	.50	4.50
Colutea, Arborescens	.50	4.00
Cornus, Elegantissima, 2-3 ft.	.75	6.50
Spaetha Aurea, 2-3 ft.	.75	6.50
Paniculata & Lutea	.50	4.00
Other varieties	.40	3.50
Cotoneaster, Horizontalis,		
12-15 in. spread	1.50	
15-18 in. spread	2.00	
Cotoneaster Divaricata, 2-3 ft.	2.00	
Cydonia, Japan Quince.	.60	5.00
Deutzia, Gracilis, 12-15 in.	.40	3.50
15-18 in.	.50	4.00
Deutzia, Lemoine, 18-24 in.	.50	4.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.00
Deutzia, Magnifica, 2-3 ft.	.75	
Deutzia, other varieties, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50
Deutzia, other varieties, 3-4 ft.	.50	4.00
Elder, Golden	.40	3.50
Euonymus, Alatus	1.25	
Euonymus, Europeus	.75	6.50
Forsythia, Inter. Spectabilis	.75	6.50
Forsythia, other varieties, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50
Forsythia, other varieties, 3-4 ft.	.50	4.00
Fringe, Purple or White, 2-3 ft.	1.00	
Honeysuckle, Upright, 2-3 ft.	.50	4.00
Honeysuckle, Upright, 3-4 ft.	.75	6.00
Hydrangea Ar. Gd. (Hills of Snow)		
18-24 in.	.50	4.50
Hydrangea Ar. Gd. (Hills of Snow)		
2-3 ft.	.75	6.50
Hydrangea, P. G. 18-24 in.	.50	4.00
Hydrangea, P. G. 2-3 ft. heavy	.75	6.00
Tree form	1.00	
Hypericum Aureum	.60	5.00
Kerria, Double or Single	.60	5.00
Lilacs, Common Purple & White	.50	4.00

FREMONT NURSERY PRICE LIST

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

	Each	Per 10
Lilacs, Rothomagensis & Persian	\$.75	\$6.50
Lilacs, Villosa, 2-3 ft.	1.00	
Lilacs, Named French, 18-24 in.	.75	6.50
Lilacs, Named French, 2-3 ft.	1.00	
Privet—See Hedge Plants.		
Rhodotypos, White Kerria, 2-3 ft.	.60	5.00
Rhus (Sumac) Leading varieties	.50	4.00
Ribes, Flowering Currant	.60	5.00
Spirea, A. Waterer & Callosa		
Alba, 12-15 in., bushy	.40	3.00
15-18 in., bushy	.50	4.00
18-24 in., bushy	.60	5.00
Spirea, Froebels, 18-24 in.	.40	3.50
24-30 in.	.50	4.00
Spirea, Prunifolia, 2-3 ft.	.60	5.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.00
Spirea, Thunbergi, 12-18 in.	.40	3.00
18-24 in.	.50	4.00
24-30 in.	.60	5.00
Spirea, Van Houtte, 18-24 in.	.25	2.00
2-3 ft. (\$20 per 100)	.40	3.50
3-4 ft. (\$25 per 100)	.50	4.00
4-5 ft.	.60	5.00
Spirea, Sorbaria, 2-3 ft.	.60	
Spirea, other varieties, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50
Spirea, other varieties, 3-4 ft.	.50	4.00
Stephanandra	.50	4.00
Snowberry, Red or White, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50
Snowberry, Red or White, 3-4 ft.	.50	4.00
Syringa (Philadelphus) Golden		
Leaf, 12-15 in.	.50	4.00
15-18 in.	.60	5.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.50
Syringa, Bouquet Blanc, 18-24 in.	.75	6.50
2-3 ft.	1.00	8.50
Syringa, Manteau d'Hermine		
18-24 in.	.75	
Syringa, Virginalis, 2-3 ft.	.75	6.50
3-4 ft.	1.00	
Syringa, Grandiflora, Mt. Blanc & Coronarius, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.00
Tamarix, Africana, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50
Tamarix, Hispida, 2-3 ft.	.50	4.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.00
Viburnum, Carlesi, 18-24 in.	1.50	
3-4 ft. with 2½-3 ft. spread	6.00	
3-4 ft. with 3-4 ft. spread	8.00	
Viburnum, Cassinoides, Tomentosum and Plicatum 2-3 ft.	1.00	8.50
Viburnum, Opulis and Sterilis		
18-24 inch	.50	4.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.50
Viburnum Dentatum, Lentago and		
Lantana 2-3 ft.	.60	5.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.50
Weigela, Eva Rathke, 18-24 in.	.50	4.50
2-3 ft.	.75	6.50
Weigela, Variegated Leaf, 18-24 in.	.50	4.00
Weigela, other varieties, 2-3	.40	3.50
Weigela, other varieties, 3-4 ft.	.50	4.00

HARDY VINES

Ampelopsis, Veitchii, Boston Ivy	.50	4.00
Dutchman's Pipe, True	1.00	
Bittersweet	.40	3.50
Clematis, Paniculata	.50	4.00
Clematis, Large Flowered	.85	
English Ivy	.50	4.00
Euonymus, Radicans and Variegata	.50	
Euonymus Vegetus	.75	
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet	.50	4.00
Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant	.50	4.00
Other varieties	.40	3.50
Lycium, Matrimony Vine	.40	3.50
Polygonum, Silver Lace Vine	1.00	
Wisteria, Seedlings	.50	4.00
Wisteria, Grafted Stock	1.00	

EVERGREENS

Specimen Trees, with roots Balled and Bur-lapped.

Arbor Vitae:	Each
American, 18-24 in.	\$1.50
2-2½ ft.	2.00
2½-3 ft.	2.50
3-4 ft.	3.00
Compacta, 12-15 in. spread	1.75
15-18 in. spread	2.25
18-24 in. spread	2.75
Ericoides, 12-15 in. spread	1.50
15-18 in. spread	1.75
Globosa, 12-15 in. spread	1.75
15-18 in. spread	2.25
18-24 in. spread	2.75
Hoveys, 12-15 in. spread	1.75
15-18 in. spread	2.25
18-24 in. spread	2.75
Lutea, Geo. Peabody, 15-18 in.	1.50
18-24 in.	2.00
2-2½ ft.	3.00
Pyramidal 12-15 in.	1.25
15-18 in.	1.50
18-24 in.	1.75
2-2½ ft.	2.50
2½-3 ft.	3.00
3-4 ft.	4.50
4-5 ft.	6.00
Siberian, 12-15 in.	1.50
15-18 in.	2.00
18-24 in.	2.50
2-3 ft.	3.00
Woodwards, 12-15 in.	1.75
15-18 in.	2.25
18-24 in.	2.75
Oriental Arbor Vitae (Biotas):	
Oriental, 18-24 in.	1.75
2-2½ ft.	2.50
2½-3 ft.	3.00
3-4 ft.	4.00
Oriental Aurea 12-15 in.	2.00
15-18 in.	2.50
Oriental Nana Aurea (Berck-mans Golden Arbor Vitae)	
12-15 in.	2.50
15-18 in.	3.50
Oriental, Bakeri, 12-15 in.	2.00
15-18 in.	2.50
Oriental, Compacta, 12-15 in.	2.00
15-18 in.	2.50
2-2½ ft.	3.00
Oriental Pyramidal, 12-15 in.	1.50
15-18 in.	2.50
Fir:	
Balsam, 15-18 in.	2.00
18-24 in.	2.50
2-2½ ft.	3.00
Concolor, 12-15 in.	3.00
15-18 in.	4.00
18-24 in.	5.00
Douglas, 18-24 in.	2.00
2-2½ ft.	3.00
2½-3 ft.	3.50
3-4 ft.	5.00

Juniper:

Chinensis, 15-18 in.	2.00
18-24 in.	3.00
2-2½ ft.	4.00
Chinensis Mascula, 15-18 in.	2.25
18-24 in.	3.25
Communis, 15-18 in.	2.00
18-24 in.	2.50
Communis Aurea, 15-18 in.	2.50
18-24 in.	3.00
Engels ⁿ , 18-24 in.	2.25
2-2½ ft.	3.00
Horizontalis, 15-18 in. spread	2.25
18-24 in.	3.00
Horizontalis, Glauca 15-18 in. spread	2.50
18-24 in. spread	3.00
Irish, 15-18 in.	1.25
18-24 in.	1.50
2-2½ ft.	2.00
2½-3 ft.	2.50

FREMONT NURSERY PRICE LIST

EVERGREENS—Continued

	Each
Neboriense, 15-18 in. -----	\$1.50
18-24 in. -----	2.50
2-2½ ft. -----	3.50
Pfisteriana, 15-18 in. spread -----	2.00
18-24 in. spread -----	3.00
2-2½ ft. spread -----	4.00
2½-3 ft. spread -----	5.00
Prostrata, 18-24 in. spread -----	3.00
2-2½ ft. spread -----	4.00
2½-3 ft. -----	5.00
Sabina, 15-18 in. -----	2.00
18-24 in. -----	3.00
2-2½ ft. -----	4.00
Silver, 2-3 ft., -----	4.00
Stricta (Excelsa) 12-15 in. -----	2.00
15-18 in. -----	3.00
18-24 in. -----	4.00
Stricta, Variegata, 12-15 in. -----	2.00
15-18 in. -----	3.00
Swedish, Tall Growing, 15-18 in. -----	1.50
18-24 in. -----	2.00
2-2½ ft. -----	3.50
Swedish, Dwarf, 15-18 in. -----	1.50
18-24 in. -----	2.00
2-2½ ft. -----	2.50
Tamariscifolia, 12-15 in. spread -----	2.00
15-18 in. spread -----	3.00
18-24 in. spread -----	4.00
Tripartita, 12-15 in. -----	2.00
15-18 in. -----	3.00
Virginiana (Red Cedar) 18-24 in. -----	1.50
2-2½ ft. -----	2.50
2½-3 ft. -----	3.00
3-4 ft. -----	4.00
Virg. Glauca, 15-18 in. -----	1.50
18-24 in. -----	2.50
2-2½ ft. -----	3.00
2½-3 ft. -----	4.00
3-3½ ft. -----	5.00
4-5 ft. (sheared) -----	10.00
Virg. Canadensis, 15-18 in. -----	3.00
18-24 in. -----	4.00
Waukegan, 15-18 in. spread -----	2.25
18-24 in. spread -----	2.75
Pine:	
Austrian, 18-24 in. -----	2.00
2-3 ft. -----	3.00
3-4 ft. -----	4.00
Mugho, Dwarf, 10-12 in. -----	
spread -----	2.00
12-15 in. spread -----	2.50
15-18 in. spread -----	3.00
18-24 in. spread -----	4.00
White, 18-24 in. -----	1.50
2-2½ ft. -----	2.50
2½-3 ft. -----	3.00
3-4 ft. -----	4.00
Scotch, 15-18 in. -----	1.50
18-24 in. -----	2.00
2-3 ft. -----	3.00
Retinospora:	
Filifera, 12-15 in. -----	2.00
15-18 in. -----	2.50
18-24 in. -----	3.00
Obtusa, 15-18 in. -----	2.50
18-24 in. -----	3.50
Obtusa Crippsi, 12-15 in. -----	2.00
15-18 in. -----	2.50
18-24 in. -----	3.50
Obtusa Gracilis, 15-18 in. -----	3.00
18-24 in. -----	3.50
Ob. Gracilis Aurea, 15-18 in. -----	2.50
18-24 in. -----	3.50
Ob. Nana Compacta, 12-15 in. -----	3.00
Pisifera, 15-18 in. -----	1.50
18-24 in. -----	2.50
2-2½ ft. -----	3.00
Pisifera Aurea, 15-18 in. -----	1.50
18-24 in. -----	2.50
2-2½ ft. -----	3.00
Plumosa, 12-15 in. -----	1.50
15-18 in. -----	2.00
18-24 in. -----	2.50

	Each
2-2½ ft. -----	3.00
Plumosa Aurea, 12-15 in. -----	\$1.50
15-18 in. -----	2.00
18-24 in. -----	2.50
2-2½ ft. -----	3.00
Squarrosa Veitchii, 12-15 in. -----	2.00
15-18 in. -----	2.50
18-24 in. -----	3.00
Squarrosa Sulphurea, 15-18 in. -----	2.50
18-24 in. -----	3.00
Spruce:	
Black Hills, 15-18 in. -----	2.00
18-24 in. -----	2.50
2-2½ ft. -----	3.00
Colorado Green, 15-18 in. -----	1.50
18-24 in. -----	2.00
2-2½ ft. -----	3.00
2½-3 ft. -----	4.00
3-4 ft. -----	5.00
Colorado, Blue, 18-24 in. -----	5.00
2-2½ ft. -----	6.00
2½-3 ft. -----	8.00
Kosters Blue, 18-24 in. -----	10.00
2-2½ ft. -----	13.00
2½-3 ft. -----	16.00
Moerheims Blue (The best of all) 3-3½ ft. -----	25.00
3½-4 ft. -----	30.00
Hemlock, 15-18 in. -----	2.00
18-24 in. -----	3.00
2-2½ ft. -----	3.50
2½-3 ft. -----	4.00
Norway, 15-18 in. -----	1.00
18-24 in. -----	1.25
2-2½ ft. -----	1.75
2½-3 ft. -----	2.50
3-4 ft. -----	3.00
4-5 ft. -----	4.00
Write for special price on Norway Spruce in 100 or 1000 lots.	
Taxus (Yew):	
Canadensis, 12-15 in. -----	2.00
15-18 in. -----	3.00
Capitata, 12-15 in. -----	2.50
15-18 in. -----	3.00
18-24 in. -----	4.00
Cuspidata, 12-15 in. -----	2.50
15-18 in. -----	3.00
18-24 in. -----	4.00
Cus. Brevifolia, 10-12 in., bushy -----	2.50
12-15 in., bushy -----	3.00
15-18 in., bushy -----	4.00
Cus. Brev., Improved, 18-24 in. -----	4.00
Evergreen Shrubs:	
Boxwood, 12-15 in., bushy -----	2.00
15-18 in., bushy -----	2.50
18-24 in., bushy -----	3.00
Kalmia (Mountain Laurel) 15-18 in. clumps -----	2.50
Mahonia (Oregon Holly)	
12-15 in. -----	.60
15-18 in. -----	.75
18-24 in. -----	1.00
Pachysandra, 2 yr. (\$2.25 per 10) -----	.30
Rhododendrons, clumps, 15-18 in. -----	
Carolinianum -----	3.00
Catawbiense -----	3.00
Maximum -----	3.00
Hybrid varieties, grafted -----	5.00

PERENNIALS

	Each	Per 12
Achille -----	\$.15	\$1.50
Aconitum, Fisheri -----	.20	2.00
Aconitum, Napellus -----	.50	4.50
Aconitum Sparks Variety -----	.40	3.50
Aethionema -----	.35	3.25
Agrostemma -----	.20	1.50
Alyssum, Argenteum -----	.20	2.00
Alyssum, Sax. Compactum -----	.20	1.50
Anchusa -----	.20	1.75
Arabis -----	.20	1.75
Anemone, Field grown -----	.25	.250
Aquilegia -----	.15	1.50

FREMONT NURSERY PRICE LIST

PERENNIALS—Continued

	Each	Per 12
Aquilegia, Mrs. Scott Elliotts	\$.020	\$1.75
Anthemis	.15	1.50
Armeria	.25	2.00
Artemisia	.25	2.00
Artemisia, Silver King	.25	2.00
Asters, Hardy	.15	1.50
Asters, Hardy Climax	.20	2.00
Astilbe	.50	5.00
Baptisia	.20	1.50
Bleeding Heart, Clumps	.50	5.00
Bellis, Dbl., English Daisy	.20	1.50
Caryopteris (Blue Spirea)	.35	3.00
Cerastium	.20	1.50
Campanula, Persicifolia	.25	2.50
Campanula Medium	.15	1.50
Carnation, Hardy	.20	2.00
Chelone	.20	1.75
Coreopsis	.15	1.50
Cimicifuga	.20	1.75
Chrysanthemums	.20	1.75
Delphiniums, Tall English	.40	4.00
Delphiniums Nudicaule	.40	4.00
Delphiniums 2 yr.	.20	1.75
Delphiniums 1 yr.	.15	1.50
Desmodium	.65	6.50
Dictamnus	.40	4.00
Digitalis, Giant Shirley	.20	1.75
Digitalis In color	.20	1.50
Dianthus, Hardy Pinks	.20	1.75
Dianthus Sweet William	.15	1.50
Eryngium	.20	1.75
Eupatorium	.20	1.50
Funkia	.25	2.00
Gaillardia	.15	1.50
Gypsophila, heavy roots	.20	1.75
Helenium	.20	2.00
Helianthus	.20	1.75
Helianthemum	.30	3.00
Hemerocallis Flava	.15	1.00
Hemerocallis Thunbergii	.15	1.50
Heuchera Brizoides	.35	3.50
Hollyhocks, Double	.15	1.50
Hibiscus, Mallows	.25	2.00
Hypericum	.40	3.50
Iberis	.20	1.50
Iris, Japanese	.30	2.50
Iris German	.20	2.00
Iris German Our selection	.15	1.50
Lathyrus (Hardy Sweet Pea)	.20	1.50
Lavendula (Lavender)	.25	2.50
Liatris (Blazing Star)	.25	2.00
Linum	.20	1.50
Lobelia	.20	1.75
Lychnis	.25	2.00
Lilies, Auratum	.35	3.00
Lilies Candidum	.30	3.00
Lilies Regals	.40	3.50
Lilies Speciosum Album	.40	4.00
Lilies Speciosum Magnificum	.40	4.00
Lilies, Speciosum Rubrum	.40	4.00
Lilies Double Tiger	.20	1.75
Lupine	.20	2.00
Lythrum	.20	1.50
Monarda or Bergamont	.15	1.50
Myosotis (Forget Me Not)	.20	1.50
Pachysandra	.30	2.50
Poppy	.20	1.75
Poppy, Mrs. Perry & Oriflame	.25	2.50
Poppy, Iceland	.20	1.50

	Each	Per 12
Physalis	.20	1.50
Physotegia	.15	1.50
Phlox, Hardy, New varieties	.35	3.50
Phlox, B. Compte, Beacon, Thor.	.25	2.50
Phlox, Crepuscle, Prof. Virchow	.25	2.50
Phlox, General List	.20	2.00
Phlox, Our selection	.15	1.50
Peonies, Felix Crousse and		
Festiva Maxima	.75	8.00
Butterfly, Colleen, Elizabeth, Excelsior, Fantasy, Hercules, In-cense, Invincible, Mrs. Marie Jaquin, M. Jules Elie, Pom-peii, Regent, Samson, Vesuvius, Win-some and Waterlilly	.100	11.00
Peonies, Karl Rosenfield	.150	
Peonies, M. Martin Cahusac	.300	
Peonies, Sarah Bernhardt	.200	
Peonies, Venus	.125	
Peonies, Fringe Leaf	.150	
Peonies, Officialis Type	1.00	
Peonies, Other varieties	.50	5.00
Platycodon, 3 yr. roots	.20	1.50
Plumbago	.25	2.00
Polyanthus	.20	2.00
Polyanthus, Verus Hybrida	.25	2.50
Pyrethrum, (Painted Daisy)	.20	2.00
Rudbeckia (Golden Glow)	.10	1.00
Ranunculus, (Butter Cup)	.20	1.50
Saponaria	.20	1.50
Saxifrage	.40	3.50
Scabiosa	.25	2.00
Sedum	.20	2.00
Sedum, Brilliant, heavy roots	.25	2.50
Spirea, Perennial	.20	1.50
Statice	.25	2.00
Stokesia	.20	1.75
Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)	.20	2.00
Thermopsis	.25	2.00
Thymus, (Thyme)	.35	3.00
Tritoma Pfitzeri	.30	3.00
Tritoma Quartiniana	.35	3.50
Trollius	.40	4.00
Valeriana	.15	1.50
Veronica, Incana & Spicata	.20	2.00
Veronica Amethystina, Longifolia and Ruprestris	.25	2.50
Violas (Tufted Pansies)	.20	2.00
Violas, Jersey Gem	.25	2.50
Yucca Filamentosa	.25	2.50
Yucca Variegated Leaf	.75	7.00

ROSES

	Each	Per 10
All strong 2 yr. Field Grown.		
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge	1.00	9.00
Souv. De Claudius Pernet	1.00	9.00
Souv. De Georges Beckwith	1.00	9.00
Souv. De Geo. Pernet	1.00	9.00
Souv. De H. A. Verschuren	1.00	9.00
All others in list	.75	7.00

BULBS FOR SPRING

	Each	Per 10
Caladium (Elephant's Ear)	.25	2.50
Cannas, French	.15	1.50
Dahlia, assorted colors	.15	1.50
Dahlia, named	.20	2.00
Dahlia, fancy, named	.25	2.50
Gladioli, assorted colors	.06	.50
Gladioli, fancy, named	.10	1.00
Tuberose	.06	.50

THE FREMONT NURSERY

HARRY S. DAY, Proprietor

Established in 1858 By John Day

FREMONT, : : : OHIO

OVER 70 YEARS OF HONORABLE DEALINGS



American Arbor Vitae

CHINENSIS MASCULA—Compact, upright, pyramidal, rapid of growth. Grayish green color summer and winter.

COMMUNIS (Common Juniper)—Usually a shrub with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches which curve upwards near the ends; widely distributed throughout the colder regions and mountains of the northern hemisphere.

COMMUNIS AUREA—Similar to the above but with yellow tips.

ENGLISH—Makes a dense pyramidal specimen; foliage, grayish green.

HORIZONTALIS—A beautiful low growing prostrate form spreading out very close to the ground. Much used for rockeries and ground cover. Bright green.

HORIZONTALIS GLAUCA—Similar in habit but with a silvery color.

IRISH—Erect, slender and formal in habit; foliage sage green, very compact; making a splendid column, sometimes 15 to 20 feet high; much used in cemeteries.

PFITZERIANA—One of the finest of the Juniper family. Graceful spreading branches, graceful in shape and fine in foliage. Very hardy and succeeds everywhere. The most satisfactory low spreading evergreen.

PROSTRATA (Creeping Juniper)—Valuable for ground covering in exposed sandy or rocky location. Usually low, with long trailing branches and numerous short, upright branchlets; a bright steel blue.

SABINA—Handsome moss green foliage; adapted to use as a filler in Evergreen groups, its main branches protruding from the crown at a 45 degree angle; or as a dwarf ground cover, grouped together fan shaped.

STRICTA (Excelsa or Greek Juniper)—This is an unusually attractive dwarf pyramidal form with very compact bluish green foliage. It is vigorous in growth and not particular as to soil.

STRICTA VARIEGATA—Similar to above but having a number of white or creamy tips to the branches.

SWEDISH (Dwarf)—Dwarf, compact, semi-pyramidal habit of growth; foliage light green, not changing in winter.

TAMARISCIFOLIA (Tamarix-leaved)—A beautiful trailing form of Savin, with bluish green foliage. The construction is dense and very fine like the tamarix foliage, especially attractive when showing new growth.

TRIPARTITA—A novelty, usually growing in three distinct bodies.

VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)—Tapering form, bright, rich green foliage. Useful for ornamental planting.

VIRGINIANA CANNARTI—A pyramidal, compact grower of medium size. Rich green heavily tufted foliage. A rare variety propagated by grafting. Has blue and silver berries in fall.

VIRGINIAM GLAUCA—A beautiful and graceful tree with cedar like foliage of a distinct silvery hue. The Blue Cedar, extra fine.

WAUKEGAN—A highly developed selection from Sabina Prostrata; ground-covering, closely compact. The beautiful silvery blue color assumes a rich purple hue with the first autumn frosts.

PINE

SCOTCH—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree with stout erect shoots and silvery-green foliage.

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK—A bush growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green. Makes a large spreading tree.

WHITE—A native tree with light silvery foliage. The varieties of pines are especially valuable when tall windbreaks are desired. They are most rapid growing than other evergreens.

MUGHO (Dwarf Mountain Pine)—A very broad spreading variety, yet always retains a symmetrical shape. Fine for planting on stony banks, slopes, etc. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.

RETINOSPORA—JAPAN CYPRESS

FILIFERA (Thread-branched Japan Cypress)—Slender, string-like, bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. Graceful.

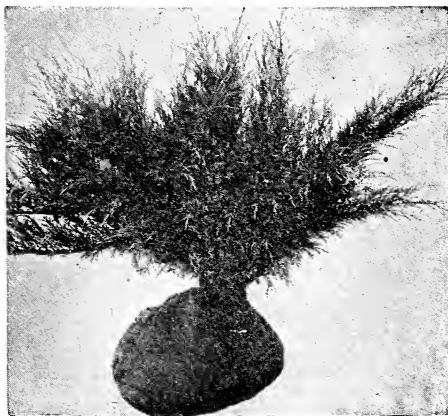
OBTUSA (Obtused-leaved Japan Cypress)—Graceful, fern-like foliage, distinct and beautiful.

OBTUSA CRIFPSII—A beautiful form of Obtusa, very dense and a splendid light yellow color.

OBTUSA GRACILIS—A compact dark green foliaged sort of great merit.

OBTUSA GRACILIS AUREA—Similar to the above but with golden foliage.

OBTUSA NANA COMPACTA—One of the finest of the family in showy arrangements of foliage, very dwarf, dense, slow-growing habit, and great depth of color.



Juniper Sabina

PLUMOSA OR PLUME LIKE RETINOSPORA—A beautiful tree having flat, feather-foliage of a light green color; stands shearing well.

PLUMOSA AUREA OR GOLDEN CYPRESS—The most popular of all golden evergreens. Has soft plume-like golden foliage which is particularly bright in the spring.

PISIFERA—Cone-shaped foliage fine cut and rather drooping at tips. One of the best.

PISIFERA AUREA—This has the same habit of growth as above, but all new growth is yellow or real light green. Looks something like an Arbor Vitae.

SQUARROSA VEITCHII—Dense growth; soft beautiful silvery blue foliage, arranged in spirals which give the impression of boiling over. Shows to best advantage close against dark greens.

SQUARROSA SULPHUREA—Similar to the above but with a sulphury hue.

SPRUCE

BLACK HILLS—A very dense growing variety of more slow and compact growth than the Norway. Many trees have a glaucous tinge.

COLORADO SPRUCE—A magnificent tree, with brilliant foliage that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plummy branches, often regularly set in whorls.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—Selected specimens from the Colorado seedlings, which have developed a strong, distinct blue sheen. This conspicuous tree is of extra value for specimen or group planting; second in importance only to its grafted form, the aristocratic Koster's Blue, or the newer and improved Moerheims.

KOSTERS BLUE SPRUCE—Previously considered the best of the blue spruces. Foliage silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—A graceful tree, with loose, open growth and yew-like foliage. It can

be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. One of the very best evergreens to plant.

MOERHEIMS BLUE SPRUCE—Recently imported from Holland. An improvement on Koster's. The best blue of all. See last cover page.

NORWAY—Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well when used for hedges. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; very popular and deservedly so. We supply thousands of these for Christmas every year.

TAXUS-YEW

The Yews are choice, dwarf evergreens, densely clothed with small, blackish green leaves. Fertile specimens have scarlet berries in autumn.

CANADENSIS (American Yew)—A low, weeping, broad, spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy, and very valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups.

CAPITATA—An upright growing form of Cuspidata.

CUSPIDATA (Abrupt-leaved Japanese Yew)—Upright growth and dense, very dark foliage. Valuable because it is especially hardy and rich in appearance.

CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA COMPACTA—A very dwarf compact form with shorter leaves than the other forms. Very hardy and very valuable where a real dwarf is wanted.

CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA IMPROVED—A form similar to the above but much faster growing.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

BOXWOOD—A limited supply of true Boxwood.

KALMIA—Mountain Laurel, the native variety found in the mountains of Pennsylvania and the Carolinas.

MAHONIA—Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Mahonia. Sometimes included under berberis. Handsome native evergreen of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Quite useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and fine bronze-green leaves.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS (Japanese Spurge)—One of the best ground covering plants, particularly valuable in shade, averaging 6 to 8 inches in height and branching freely into a dense mat. Its shapely indented foliage is practically evergreen; thick, rubbery, lustrous dark green. It bears small spikes of light colored flowers during May and June.

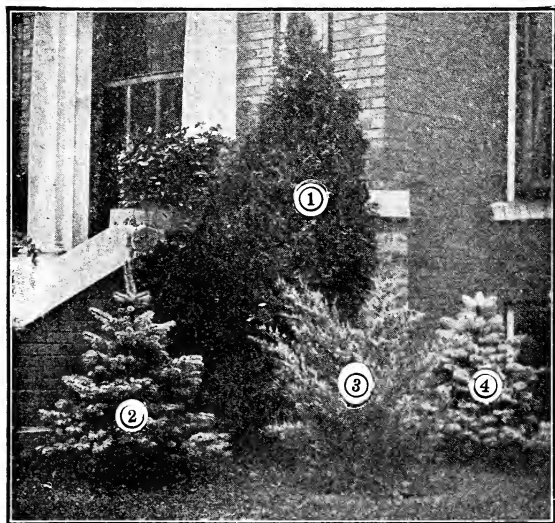
RHODODENDRONS

CAROLINIANUM—A native variety of the Carolinas. Dwarf rose colored.

CATAWBIENSE—A native sort, Lavender pink.

MAXIMUM—Pink and white.

HARDY GRAFTED VARIETIES—A very limited supply.



An Evergreen Planting

1. Arbor Vitae. 2 and 4. Varieties of Blue Spruce.
3. Retinospora.

Evergreens are especially used for distinctive specimen lawn trees, massing, windbreaks screens, hedges and backgrounds for flowering shrubs and other blooming plantings.

PERENNIAL PLANTS

There is an ever increasing demand for hardy perennials and rock plants and to keep pace with this demand we have constantly increased our plantings each year till we are now growing a very complete line of all the best varieties.

Our soil produces a splendid plant with a splendid root system.



Achillea

ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow)

Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting or for rockeries; the taller varieties as border plants.

MILLEFOLIUM ROSEUM (Rosy Milfoil)—July to October. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, on stems 18 inches high. Effective on edge of shrubbery or in border.

FERRY'S WHITE—1 to 2 feet. June to September. A choice new variety; pure white flowers over one inch across; broad, overlapping petals. Nothing better for cutting.

PTARMICA, BOULE DE NEIGE—New. An improvement on "The Pearl", with fuller and more perfect flowers. Best for borders.

ACONITUM (Monkshood)

Summer and late Autumn-flowering plants with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers, thriving in either sun or shade. The roots are poisonous and should not be planted where the tubers might be mistaken for vegetables. Delivery from October 15th to March 15th. Tubers cannot freeze.

FISCHERI—A dwarf variety with pale blue flowers. 18 inches. September.

NAPELLUS (True Monkshood)—3 to 4 feet. July to August. Large dark blue flowers in a raceme.

NAPELLUS CARNEUM—2 to 2½ feet. July-August. This variety has variegated red and white flowers; effective.

SPARKS' VARIETY—July and August-flowering; tall branched spikes covered with deep blue, Monkshood flowers.

AETHIONEMA (Persian Candytuft)

Near relatives of the Candytuft, these hardy little rock plants are of the most fascinating character. The foliage of most of them is a beautiful, glaucous blue; stems woody, and when covered with their heads of pink blossoms, make a picture not to be forgotten. They are almost shrubby in habit, and are improved by a slight cutting back after blooming. Stony, sandy loam is suitable for them and a warm, sunny position. Given these conditions, they will grow more beautiful every year.

GRANDIFLORUM—Strong, twiggy bushes, covered with long, slender spikes of rosy pink flowers. One of our best rock plants. 9 inches.

PERSICUM—Somewhat deeper in color than Grandiflora.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion)

Stout, erect growing plants with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July.

CORONARIA (Mullein Pink)—Bright rosy crimson. 2½ to 3 feet.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort)

Very popular for beds, borders and winter flowering; of easiest culture and very free blooming. Seed may be sown very early in the spring and up to June 15th, also in the fall for early spring blooming.

ARGENTEUM—Dense growth. Leaves silvery beneath, flowers yellow in clustered heads, all summer. About 15 inches.

SAXATILE COMPACTUM—Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 foot.

ANCHUSA (Alkanet)

For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue, the Anchusas cannot be surpassed. Dropmore, the darkest one, is most effective. They should be treated as biennials, as the old plants exhaust themselves at the end of two or three years. They reproduce themselves, however, from self-sown seed. The blooming season can be extended for several weeks by cutting the spikes as soon as the flowers fade, thus preventing seeding. 4-5 feet.

ANTHEMIS

KELWAYI (Hardy Marguerite)—An excellent and profitable perennial for cutting; its daisy-like flowers appearing in profusion, practically all summer. Golden-yellow, 2 feet.

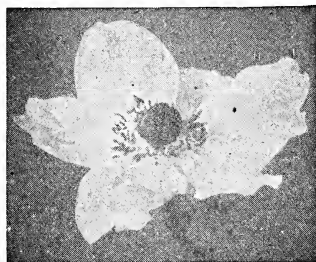
ARABIS (Rock Cress)

ALPINA—Pure white flowers produced in dense masses, splendid for border and rockery work, and last quite some time when cut.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

Valuable plants suitable for massing or single specimens. They grow rapidly and are profuse in bloom, gaining strength and beauty each year.

The blooming period extends from August till mid-November, the large, open flowers furnishing abundant cut flowers and a brilliant field display. Cover plants in winter. We offer strong, field-grown roots only.



Anemone

ALBA—Purest white, with yellow center. 2 to 3 feet.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Abundant semi-double flowers, broad and perfectly formed. "La France" pink. 2 to 3 feet.

WHIRLWIND—Excellent double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

As a cut flower the Long-Spurred Aquilegias are the daintiest of our outdoor grown flowers. They come in blues, whites and yellows, and shades of pink and rose in strains reasonably



Aquilegia

true. They remain in bloom for a long season and are vigorous and long lived. They are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position, and usually make themselves at home in any hardy border or rockery. Their period of flowering covers the late spring and early summer months. Taken as a whole, they are a most important part of the hardy garden, and should be grown in quantity by every lover of old-fashioned garden flowers.

CHRYSANTHA—Beautiful golden yellow flowers; blooms for two months.

COERULEA—Blue shades.

LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS, MIXTURE—

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS—An English strain producing many shades and combinations in purples, blue, red and yellow.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink or Thrift)

Attractive dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which innumerable flowers appear in dense heads, on stiff, wiry stems, from 9 to 12 inches high. They flower more or less continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Very useful in the rockery and border edgings.

AMERIA LAUCHEANA (Cushion Pink)—Dwarf compact growing plants, grassy foliage evergreen, throwing up numberless spikes of little ball shaped flowers from spring till fall; various shades of pink.

MARITIMA HYBRIDS—3 to 6 inches. June to October. Large flowers of delightful white, rose and pink shades. Very useful for edging and cutting.

ARTEMISIA (Sage Brush)

LACTIFLORA—A tall-growing plant of fine foliage and heads of small white flowers in August and September, which fill the garden with fragrance. A splendid and graceful cut flower.

HARDY ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisies)

The many species, widely distinct from each other in habit and form, are with a few exceptions, all native of North America. It is in Europe, however, that our Asters have been most highly appreciated. Many improvements have been made by European growers, and many hy-

brid forms have been produced by crossing the different species. For the best results, they require division and replanting every third year.

CLIMAX—One of the best and showiest, with large, pyramidal spikes of large, light lavender-blue flowers; very free. 5 feet.

ERICA—A beautiful clear pink; large double flowers.

GLORY OF COLWALL—Good sized, almost double; ageratum-blue flowers.

MRS. RAYNOR—The deepest red of all Asters.

PERRY'S WHITE—The finest white Michaelmas Daisy yet introduced; perfect in habit and remarkably free flowering. The stout stems are well branched and covered with flowers 2½ ins. across.

ASTILBE (Perennial Spirea)

Hybrid varieties of very vigorous growth, producing many branched, feathered heads of flowers in June and July. They prefer a half-shady, moist position in any ordinary garden soil. We offer 3 year old, large, field-grown clumps only, for immediate effect.

AMERICA—Deep pink; excellent forcing variety; fine for early forcing.

BETSY CUPERIUS—Splendid new variety, growing 5 feet high. The fine drooping flower spikes 2 feet long, show in summer during some weeks a great number of white flowers with pink center.

BRUNHILDE—A great improvement on the variety Venus; the thick flower spikes are crowded with clear lilac flowers.

GRUNO—This new Astilbe grows 4 feet high and produces light and graceful spikes of spreading habit and has a splendid salmon-pink color. Award of Merit R. H. S. of Holland.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND—Very fine, delicate bluish white.

RUBENS—Rosy red; new and good; fine for forcing.

VESTA—New. Tall, lilac rose spikes; beautiful garden variety.

BAPTISIA (False Indigo)

AUSTRALIS—Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June; suitable for the hardy border or wild garden. Very attractive foliage. 2 feet.

BELLIS

DOUBLE ENGLISH DAISIES—Dwarf, pink or white.



Hardy Asters

BLEEDING HEART (Dicentra)

SPECTABILIS—An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in clumps.

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spirea)

MASTACANTHERUS INCANA—A handsome hardy perennial; grows about 3 feet high and produces rich lavender blue flowers in great profusion the whole length of the branches. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture, blooming continuously from early in September until cut by frost.

CERASTIUM (Snow-in-Summer)

TOMENTOSUM—A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower)

Indispensable, hardy garden flowers, of much variety of form, some being of tall and imposing habit, while others are dwarf, compact little plants, suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. They like a good, rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half-shady place.

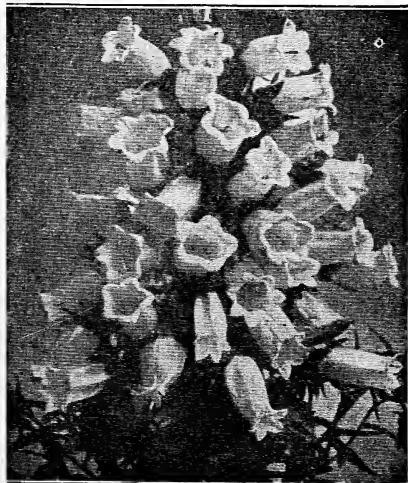
PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA ALBA (White)—One of the finest Campanulas, with large, handsome white, bell-shaped flowers. A great acquisition. Height 2 feet.

PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA COERULEA (Blue)—An excellent companion to the white variety, the large bright blue flowers making an effective contrast. Height 2 feet.

PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA COERULEA FLORE PLENO—Double-flowered form of the above.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM**(Canterbury Bells)**

These imposing herbaceous hardy biennials are profusely covered with large, bell-shaped flowers; extremely showy in shrubberies and mixed borders. Height 3 feet. Plants potted in October make most beautiful plants for the conservatory and greenhouse in the spring, coming into flower, without being forced in any way, about two months before those in open ground.



Canterbury Bells

CALYCANTHEMA (Cup and Saucer)—Large, semi-double flowers, each resembling a cup and saucer.

Pink—Beautiful variety; charming pink flowers.

White—Similar to preceding, but flowers are white.

Blue—

CARNATION

(The Truest Hardy Outdoor Carnation)

No florist should be without them. A beautiful strain of hardy pink, which resembles most of all the indoor Carnation, blooming in great abundance all summer, in the most magic colors, flowers being semi to full double. Excellent for cutting and very hardy.

Pink, Red, White, Yellow and Grenadin Red.

CHELONE (Shellflower)

Handsome perennials, growing about two feet high, and bearing numerous spikes of large flower heads, summer and fall.

LYONI—Heads of showy purplish red flowers.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed)

GRANDIFLORA—An improved variety with large, bright yellow flowers; one of the best hardy plants. Fine for cut flowers all summer long.

CIMICIFUGA (Snakeroot)

RACEMOSA—Handsome species bearing in July and August spikes of pure white flowers; well suited for planting at the back of border, or for naturalizing at the edge of the woods. 4 to 6 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (Hardy Garden)

Everyone knows these handsome and lasting flowers that come when most other flowers are gone. We have these in White, Yellow, Red, Pink and Indian Red and also the Pom Poms in Yellow, Bronze and Pink.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

BELLADONNA—They are our best blue cut flowers, are perfectly hardy and established plants produce a number of spikes, giving three crops during the season. They are in demand by every florist for decorating, the light blue Belladonna combining especially well with other flowers.

BELLAMOSA—A dark blue of the type of Belladonna with the color of the old Formosum variety, but not liable to mildew like the latter and of stronger growth.

CHINESE ALBUM—A pure white form of dwarf habit.

FORMOSUM—The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur.

TALL ENGLISH HYBRIDS—Unquestionably the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. A grand assortment of single and double flowers. Colors ranging from lightest blue to purple, with flower spikes two feet long.

DESMODIUM (Tick Trefoil)

PENDULIFLORUM—An exceedingly graceful shrub-like plant covered with purplish red flowers in summer time when little else is in bloom. Strikingly beautiful.

DICTAMNUS (Gas Plant)

The Dictamnus is one of the most satisfactory hardy plants in cultivation, both on account of splendid flowers and its rich, durable foliage.

FRAXINELLA ALBA—White.

FRAXINELLA RUBRA—Reddish.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

A grand display of thimble-shaped flowers in immense spikes during June and July. Tall growing with large rough foliage. Very showy in the garden. Separate colors. White, Rose and Purple.

GIANT SHIRLEY FOXGLOVES—They are a genuine "Shirley" production of extraordinary size and vigor, growing 5 to 6 feet tall. The flower-heads are over 3 feet long, crowded with big, bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white and shell-pink to deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or chocolate.

DIANTHUS (Hybrid Garden Pinks)

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Clove Pinks)—Pink purplish and white, fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome glaucous green foliage. For border or rock garden. It will bloom continuously if flowers are cut off when they begin to fade.

SEMPERFLORENS FLORE PLENO—Double and single blooms. Blooms throughout the summer.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)—The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.

ERYNGIUM (Sea Holly)

Finely cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers of a beautiful steel blue. Very decorative in the hardy border and useful for dry bouquets in winter.

AMETHESTINUM (Syn. Oliverianum)—The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts.

GLAUCUM ROSEUM—With heads of pink cones.

EUPATORIUM (Hardy Ageratum)

COELESTINUM—A pretty hardy plant, with light purple flowers similar to Ageratum; in flower from August until frost. 18 to 24 inches. Good cut flower.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily) (Day Lily)

The plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower. They succeed equally well in sun or shade.

COERULEA—Broad green leaves; blue flowers in June.

SUBCORDATA GRANDIFLORA—Very large, pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers in August and September.

VARIEGATA—Variegated foliage; blue flowers. Beautiful edging plant.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

These are among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every hardy border, also splendid for cutting; 2 feet.



Coreopsis

GRASSES (Hardy Ornamental)

The ornamental Grasses can be used with telling effect in borders, large beds, or by the mar-

GRANDIFLORA COMPACTA

A compact variety, forming bushy plants 12 to 15 inches high, and bearing long-stemmed flowers well above the foliage. In coloring the flowers are as rich and varied as those of the tall-growing sort.

GRANDIFLORA KERMESINA SPLENDENS

Rich crimson, narrow canary-yellow border.

Helianthus



gin of ponds and lakes. They are often used with small shrubs and medium sized trees in wide borders. The Eulalias planted singly on lawns where the soil is deep and rich, take care of themselves and grow very rapidly into large specimens.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA (Japan Rush)—Graceful habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color, with a silvery midrib. 6 to 7 feet.

EULALIA JAPONICA—Long, narrow, graceful green foliage, and when in flower the attractive plumes are 6 to 7 feet high.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA—Very ornamental; long, narrow leaves, striped green, white, and often pink or yellow.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA (Zebra Grass)—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn. 6 to 10 feet.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

Very branching or spreading, slender plants, with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry places. Desirable where a mass of delicate, misty bloom will fill in a bare place.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort)

Tall-growing plants closely allied to the Sunflower; bearing in late summer and fall great masses of large, daisy-like flowers in shades of yellow and orange.

AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM—Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers in late summer. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.

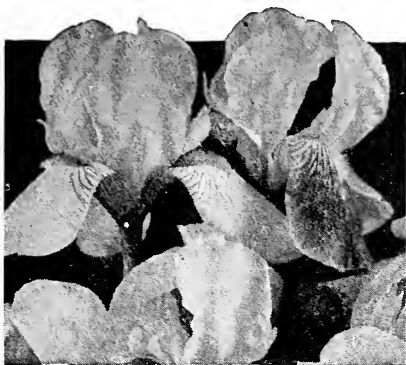
AUTUMNALE RUBRUM—A splendid new variety; deep bronze-red, changing to terra cotta. 5 to 6 feet. September.

PUMILUM MAGNIFICUM—Large, golden yellow flowers; one of the most floriferous and useful border plants in cultivation. Early flowering from July to October. Can be successfully used in place of Coreopsis where a more uniform type of plant is required; dwarf in habit; 12 to 18 ins.

RIVERTON GEM (New). Old gold, suffused with bright terra cotta, changing to wallflower-red. August to October.

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflower)

The perennial Sunflower should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room, against backgrounds of shrubbery, or nat-



German Iris

uralized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect impossible to describe. In combination with hardy Asters, where broad color effects are wanted in late summer, they have few equals. They are profuse bloomers, producing an unlimited supply of flowers for decoration.

MAXIMILLIANI—The latest of all. Golden yellow flowers in graceful sprays in October. Fine for cutting. 6 feet.

MULTIFLORUS FL. PL.—Clear yellow; closely resembling a Dahlia in shape and finish. 4 ft.

SPARCIFOLIUS—The best of the summer-blooming varieties of hardy Sunflowers. Flowers 3 inches in diameter and freely produced. Plant grows 3 to 4 feet high, and spreads rapidly. Fine for the border, and for planting among shrubs.

HELIANTHEMUM (Rock or Sun Rose)

Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, and which during their flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom; for the front of the border, the rockery, or a dry, sunny bank. Helianthemums belong to the finest border or rock plants, but field grown plants should be trimmed back before planting, as they are otherwise hard to establish.

CLARA MIDDLETON—Single, rich orange.

FIREBALL—Bright scarlet, double.

MUTABILE—Golden yellow; single.

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily)

FLAVA (Lemon Lily)—Sweet scented, clear, full yellow; 2½ feet. Flowers in June.

HEUCHERA (Coralbells)

Beautiful plants for front row of borders, with slender, fairy-like spikes of richly colored flowers; most striking in the garden and light and graceful for cutting.

BRIZOIDES—We have thoroughly tested this new Heuchera and find it one of the most desirable hardy plants introduced in many years. It has the same foliage and habit as Heuchera sanguinea, but the color is not so brilliant, though five or six times as many flowers are produced and stems are much longer. Blooms nearly all summer.

HOLLYHOCKS

For a number of years we have been growing an improved strain of Chaten Double Hollyhocks. Long spikes, beautiful shades and very double. Many have told us they were prettier than roses. Double White, Red, Pink, Salmon, Maroon and Yellow.

HIBISCUS (Mallow)

MALLOW MARVELS—A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white.

NEW GIANT-FLOWERING MARSHMALLOW—A wonderfully improved form of our

greatly admired native Marshmallow or Rosemallow, in which not only the colors have been greatly intensified, but in which flowers of enormous size, frequently 10 to 12 inches in diameter, have been developed. Equally at home in all positions, having the same vigor in dry and wet ground; perfectly hardy and are very floriferous, blooming from early in July until late in September. They are the most beautiful and hardy of all herbaceous plants, their dignified spikes of huge blossoms make them indispensable for large groups and mixed borders. We offer three distinct colors. Red, Pink or White and Crimson Eye.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort)

MOSEERIANUM—A most desirable border plant of free and graceful habit, producing long, slender, much branched stems, leafy to the base and all drooping towards the ends, apparently from the weight of the flowers and buds, although the flowers face so none of their beauty is lost. It is marvelously free-flowering, of large size, measuring from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; in color a rich golden yellow, rendered still more effective by the numerous yellow stamens and crimson anthers, and blooms continuously the entire season. 2 feet.

IBERIS (Hardy Candytuft)

Most desirable dwarf plants. 8 to 10 inches, with evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden with dense heads of flowers early in the spring.

SEMPERVIRENS—Very dwarf and covered with a sheet of white, a particularly fine rock plant.

IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris)

The flowers of the Japanese Iris are often 8 to 10 in. in diameter and of remarkably varied and beautiful colors. They thrive best in a rich and somewhat moist soil. The blooming season is from the middle of June to about August 1. Flowers on long stems and resembling a lily. As the names of the Japanese Iris are meaningless and not dependable we list most of them by color only.

Mottled Blue—Very free flowering.

Blackish Purple—Extra large.

Deep Purple—White throat.

Gold Bound—White, yellow center.

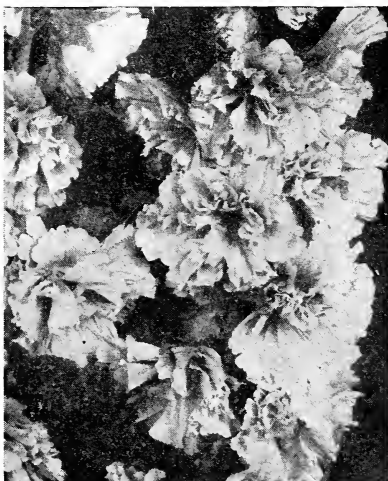
Reddish Purple—Yellow center.

Hannibal—White striped with blue.

White—Striped pink.

Robt. Craig—Blue and lavender, yellow center.

Koko-No-Iro—Crimson purple, yellow veined.



Hollyhocks

IRIS (German)

The Iris is one of the finest, if not the finest, of our hardy plants. Not particular as to soil or location, but asking only that the sun shine on it. It throws up spikes of bloom that are marvelous in their delicacy of structure and the colorings which are exquisitely dainty are wonderful in their blending and variety. We have a very fine collection consisting of the following:

Berlioz—Lavender, yellow throat.
 Canary Bird—Canary yellow.
 Candelabra—Standards light mauve, Falls violet veins, converging to a dark violet blotch at the ends.
 Cherion—Fine pink.
 Darius—Standards yellow, Falls blue.
 Florentina Alba—White, slight bluish tinge.
 Her Majesty—Pink.
 Honorable—Yellow, Falls brown.
 Isolene—Very large, silvery lilac, Falls mauve.
 Johan De Witt—Purple with reddish tint.
 Kharput—Deep violet purple, late.
 Lohengrin—Very large, deep violet mauve.
 Mad. Chersau—Frisled white petals, edged with light blue.
 Mad. Paquette—Rosy claret, nearly red.
 M'Aime—White, streaked with blue.
 Maori King—Rich yellow, velvety falls, edged with yellow.
 Midnight—Dark deep purple, very early.
 Mrs. Reuthe—Lavender.
 Nebelungen—Yellow, Falls violet purple.
 Oriflamme—Light blue, Falls violet purple.
 Pallida Albert Victor—Tall, clear sky blue. Fine.
 Pallida Dalmatica—Similar to preceding.
 Prosper Laugier—Light bronze red, Falls ruby purple.
 Pumilla—Dwarf, dark violet.
 Siberian—Snow Queen, white.
 Gen. Wallace—Blue.
 Native—Pseuda Acorus, yellow.

LATHYRUS (Hardy Sweet Pea)

Perfectly hardy, making a very heavy growth each summer and blooming nearly all season. Splendid for covering arbors, fences, etc. We can furnish them in red, pink and white.



Regal Lily

LAVANDULA (Lavender)

VERA—This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star)

No other plant will attract more attention on account of its unusual appearance. Beautiful as well as odd. Blooms in midsummer in long spikes of rich reddish purple flowers. Flower spikes sometimes two feet long on stems 4 to 5 feet high. A peculiarity is that the flowers begin to open from the top of the spike and work down instead of from the bottom upward.

LINUM (Flax)

A desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing 2 feet high, with light, graceful foliage and large flowers all summer.

PERENNE—Very attractive, both in foliage and bloom. Flowers beautiful pale blue on slender, graceful stems.

LOBELIA (Indian Paintbrush)

Handsome border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, but preferring a moist, deep loam. Season August till late September.

CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower)—Rich, fiery cardinal flowers. Strong plants, often producing ten to eighteen spikes. 24 to 30 inches long.

LYCHNIS (Campion) (Ragged Robin)

A fine old-fashioned flower, bearing large heads of brilliantly colored flowers, that live up the border during summer and early autumn.

VISCARIA FLORE PLENO—A fine double variety; fine for cutting.

VISCARIA SPLENDENS—Brilliant red.

LILIUM (The Lily)

With a well-selected collection, Liliums may be had in bloom from June to October. They should be planted in the fall, from October 1 as long as the soil can be worked; and in spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground until the first of May. Plant about 5 inches deep.

L. AURATUM (Golden Rayed Lily of Japan)—Ivory white ground, thickly strewn with purple studs; the center of each petal has a band of light golden yellow extending from tip to base. The most magnificent of lilies.

CANDIDUM (Madonna or Annunciation Lily)—This is the old-fashioned garden Lily, and one of the most beautiful. Ready in September only. First size.

REGALE OR MYRIOPHYLLUM (The Regal Lily)—It is absolutely hardy, and is excellent for forcing. It has been predicted that this will become the Easter Lily of the future, and being so hardy, may be grown at home. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful shade of canary-yellow at the center, and extending part way up the trumpet. It is delightfully perfumed, reminding one of the Jasmine, and lacking the heavy, oppressive odor of most Lilies. Blooms out-of-doors early in July.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM—Large, white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band through the center of each petal.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM—White, heavily spotted with rich crimson.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (The Double Tiger Lily)—The only double Tiger Lily worth growing.

LUPINUS (Lupines)

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long on stems three feet high. They are perfectly hardy but cannot endure drought, and must be planted in well prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather. Can furnish in Pink, Blue or White.



Oriental Poppy

LYTHRUM (Purple Loosestrife)

SUPERBUM ROSEUM—Very showy; splendid for banks of streams and ponds.

MONARDA OR BERGAMOT

(Oswego Tea)

Showy plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high, succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)

Nearly everyone is familiar with the Forget-me-not which makes such beautiful pictures in the garden in early spring. They are alike charming in the border, rock garden, or by the waterside. They all like shade and a fair amount of moisture; use them freely as a ground cover for your Tulip or other bulb beds.

PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS—Large, rich blue flowers with yellow eye; a charming plant for damp places and a more profuse bloomer than the *Alpestris*.

PACHYSANDRA (Japanese Spurge)

TERMINALIS—A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright glossy green foliage. A ground cover, which will grow in all shady situations and the only plant which will thrive under pine trees. Some of its main uses are: Under all evergreen plantings, under all shrub plantings, for areaway copings, for loggia and enclosed porch uses for shrub and flower bed borders, for bordering walks and drives, for steep terraces in sun or shade, for city yards it is ideal for dense shade under any kind of trees.

PAPAEVER (Poppy)

There is no class of hardy plants which has risen so much in public favor as the perennial Poppies, all of which are most striking and useful both in the garden and in a cut state.

ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy)—Tremendous scarlet, cup-shaped blooms of brightest crimson-scarlet, with large, purplish black blotches at base of petals, creating a wonderful contrast when bloom is fully open. Clumps of these throughout the border add a brilliancy that no other flower can provide.

ORIENTALE, MRS. PERRY—Orange-apricot; very fine.

PAPAEVER NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy)

The plant is of neat habit forming a tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender, leafless stems 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers. Double.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI (Chinese Lantern Plant)—An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high, producing freely its bright orange-scarlet lantern like fruits. Used extensively by florists for Halloween decorations.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead)

VIRGINICA—Forms large clumps 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and August.

PHLOX (Hardy)

ALCESTE—Blue, white veined.

ATHIS—Deep salmon.

BARON COMTE—Deep velvety red

BEACON—Brilliant cherry red. Tall.

BRIDESMAID—White with crimson eye.

CHAMPS ELYSEE—Rosy magenta.

COQUELICOT—Scarlet.

COUNT VON LASBURG—White.

CREPUSCLE—Mauve, carmine center.

ECLAIRBUR—Large deep red.

EDMUND ROSTRAND—Purple, white eye.

EIFFEL TOWER—Pink, red eye.

FRED CORTEZ—Deep crimson and bronze.

F. A. BUCHNER—White, striped pink.

GIFION—Pink, red eye.

JOAN OF ARC—White.

LOTHAIRE—Salmon.

MISS LINGARD—Early waxy white.

MRS. JENKINS—Large white.

MRS. INGALLS—Lavender.

PANTHEON—Clear bright pink.

PERCHEAU D'ISLAND—Deep red.

PROF. VIECHOW—Bright carmine and orange

RHEINLANDER—Salmon pink, claret eye.

RICHARD WALLACE—White, red eye.

RJNSTROOM—Rose pink.

ROSENBERG—Reddish violet, red eye.

SUNSET—Bright red.

THOR—Deep salmon pink, overlaid with a scarlet glow. Small aniline red eye. A good grower and always full of bloom.

TERRA NEUVA—Lavender.

VIGO MARIE—Dwarf, white, pink eye.

WIDAR—Dark violet, white eye.

NEW VARIETIES

BRILLIANT—Bright scarlet, large.

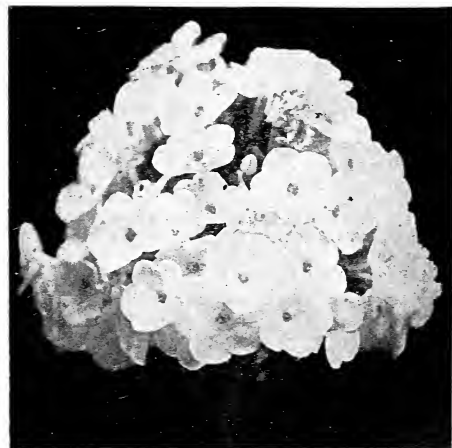
COCCINEA—Large salmon with brilliant scarlet eye. Extra fine.

COMMANDER—Brilliant red. Grand.

DEUTCHLAND—Glittering orange carmine, deeper at center.

FEUERBRAND—Enormous trusses, orange scarlet.

MRS. ETHEL PRITCHARD—Very large, rose mauve.



Hardy Phlox



Sedum

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower)

GRANDIFLORA—Blue. 18 inches. June to October. Large, showy, deep blue flowers. Good for rock garden and border.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—White-flowered form of the above.

PLUMBAGO (Leadwort)

LAEFENTAE—One of the most desirable border and rock plants. It is of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high, covered with deep blue flowers during the summer and fall.

POLYANTHUS (Bunch Primrose)

The polyanthus is an indispensable Spring flower and should be used largely in flower beds and borders, also wild gardens and rockeries. It likes an open, half-shady position in rich soil. Yellow, white and mixed reds.

VERIS HYBRIDS—This strain includes various shades of lilac, purple and violet, as well as a wide range of buff, orange, salmon and rich reds approaching scarlet in intensity. Quite hardy and of vigorous growth.

PYRETHRUM (Persian or Painted Daisy)

Too much cannot be said in favor of this grand hardy perennial, which will thrive in any good garden soil where there is good drainage and full exposure to the sun. The main season of blooming is in June, but if the old flower stems are removed they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in the autumn. Splendid for cutting. Mixed colors, mostly red and pink.

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup)

REPENS FL. PL.—A pretty, double-flowering bright golden yellow Buttercup; flowers in May and June.

SAPONARIA (Soapwort)

OCYMOIDES SPLENDENS—Pretty border and rockery plant; flowers rosy pink.

SAXIFRAGA (Megasea)

CORDIFOLIA—These will thrive in any kind of soil and in any position. Grow about 1 foot high, and are admirable for the front of the border or shrubbery, forming masses of handsome, broad, deep green foliage, which alone renders them useful; flowers appear very early in the spring. Fine among rocks or ledges.

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower)

Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location, and should be grown in every garden where cut flowers are wanted; they last a long time when picked and placed in water.

CAUCASICA (Blue Bonnet)—A soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

SEDUM (Stonecrop)

The dwarf varieties are charming plants for sunny positions in the rockery, etc., and the taller kinds make effective color groups in the border. They thrive in almost any soil. They are especially fond of sand and full sun, and may be considered the backbone of the American rock garden.

DWARF VARIETIES

SIEBOLDI—Round, succulent, glaucous foliage; bright pink flowers in August and September.

SPURUM COCCINEUM—A beautiful rosy crimson flowered form; July and August. 6 ins.

STOLONIFERA—One of the most desirable; evergreen leaves; flowers purplish pink; July and August. Excellent for rock garden. 6 inches.

ERECT GROWING

SPECTABILIS BRILLIANT—A rich colored form of Spectabilis, being a bright amaranth red. The best erect growing variety. Attains a height of 18 inches with broad light green foliage and immense heads of handsome showy red flowers. Indispensable as a late fall blooming plant.

SPIREA (Goat's Beard; Meadow Sweet)

Elegant border plants with feathery plumes of flowers and neat, attractive foliage; succeeds in all locations.

ARUNCUS—4 feet. June. Produces long, feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes.

FILIPENDULA (Dropwort)—Numerous corymbs of white flowers on stems 15 inches high. June and July; pretty fern-like foliage.

STATICE (Great Sea Lavender)

LATIFOLIA—A valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently 1½ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish blue, minute flowers during July and August. These, if cut and dried, last in perfect condition for months.

STOKESIA

(Cornflower Aster; Stoke's Aster)

A most charming and beautiful native hardy plant which grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from early July until late in October, its handsome lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position; desirable as a single plant in the hardy border and effective in masses or beds of any size.

CYANEA COERULEA—Beautiful light blue.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue)

ADIANTIFOLIUM—A beautiful variety, with foliage like the Maidenhair Fern and miniature white flowers in June.

AQUILEGIFOLIUM—Graceful foliage like that of Columbine and rosy purple flowers from May to July. 2 to 3 feet.

THERMOPSIS (False Lupine; Buffalo)

CAROLINIANA—A showy, tall-growing plant, attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet, producing long spikes of yellow flowers in June and July.

THYMUS (Thyme)

The charming Mountain Thymes make a perfect, close, fragrant carpet on hot, dry, sunny banks where grass is difficult to establish; they are a sheet of blossom in June and July. Excellent for carpeting patches of spring-flowering bulbs.

COCCINEUM—Plants become completely covered with brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker; Flame Flower; Torch Lily)

PFTZER (The Everblooming Flame Flower) The free and continuous blooming qualities of this variety has made it one of the great bedding plants, and when we consider that there are few flowering plants which are suitable for massing under our severe climatic conditions it is little wonder that such an elegant subject should become so popular. Succeeds in any ordinary garden soil, but responds quickly to liberal treatment. Hardy if given protection, but the most satisfactory method of wintering is to bury the roots in sand in a cool cellar. In bloom from August to October, with spikes 3 to 4 feet high, and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet producing a grand effect either planted singly in the border or in masses.

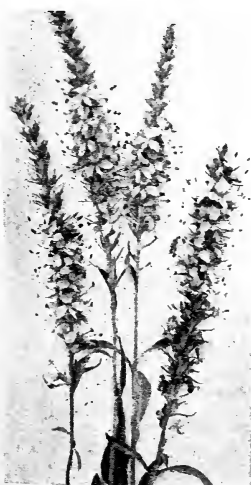


Tritoma

QUARTINIANA—A strong growing, thick-stalked variety, blooming late in May with flower cones 10 to 12 inches long. Orange-red at first, but yellow on bottom half as bloom matures. Perfectly hardy here; does not need protection.

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)

EUROPAEUS, ORANGE GLOBE—Desirable free-flowering plants producing their giant bright yellow, buttercup-like blossoms on stems 1 to 2 feet high from May until August; succeeds admirably in the border in a half-shady position.



Veronica

VALERIANA

(Valerian; Garden Heliotrope)

COCCINEA—Showy heads of old rose flowers. June to October. 2 feet.

VERONICA

(Speedwell)

A family containing some of the most beautiful subjects for the hardy garden and rockery. Given a rich, well drained soil in an open situation in full sun, they will all thrive in an amazing manner.

AMETHYSTINA—8 to 12 inches. June. A slender species, with short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers.

INCANA (Candida)—1 foot. July and August. A white, wooly plant; flowers numerous; blue. Has good appearance, both in and out of bloom. Useful in rockery or border.

LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS—2 feet. July to September. One of the handsomest blue-flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Spikes completely studded with beautiful blue flowers; fine for cutting and one of the best plants for the hardy border.

RUPESTRIS—A fine rock plant growing 3 to 4 inches high; thickly matted, deep green foliage, hidden in spring under a cloud of bright blue flowers.

RUPESTRIS ROSEA—Similar to the above in habit of growth. The flowers form a carpet of bright rose; good foliage.

SPICATA—18 inches. June and July. Long spikes of violet-blue flowers.

VIOLAS (Tufted Pansies)

The improved forms of *Viola Cornuta* are rapidly growing in favor. The flower continuously for nearly eight months in the year; and while their flowers are not so large as those of the Pansy, their bright colors and filiferousness make them welcome additions to any garden.

CORNUTA LUTEA SPLENDENS—Golden yellow.

FLOAIRE—A gem, having the growth of the bedding *Viola* and producing profusely all summer through, large blossoms of true blue. This *Viola* is famous in and around Geneva, Switzerland and is a product of the well known Monsieur Correvon.

JERSEY GEM (New)—Possesses the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true horned *Viola* (*V. cornuta*), and the vigorous, bushy growth and roundish foliage of the finest English bedding varieties. Color is pure, rich violet, and slightly perfumed. It is one of the best introductions in the list of the hardy plants in recent years.

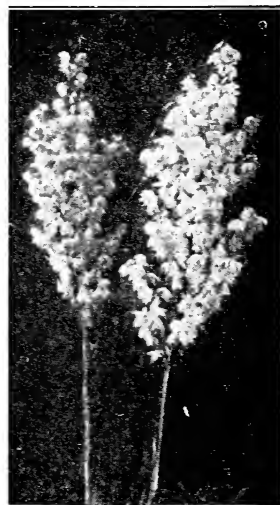
VIOLA PAPILIO (The Butterfly Violet)—A distinct and attractive variety of the tufted Pansy producing its violet-blue flowers with dark eye from early spring until late in the fall.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA—Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants thrive. It is also indispensable for the rockery. Its broad, swordlike evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, rising to a height of 6 feet, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. Should be planted in spring.

VARIEGATED LEAF

A beautiful and striking plant, resembling the *Filamentosa* in every way, except that the deep green bayonet shaped leaves are striped on the outer edge with a light yellow stripe. Very ornamental. Blooms the third year.



Yucca Bloom



Sarah Bernhardt

THE GORGEOUS PEONIES

The improvement in the beauty of the Peony and their ever growing popularity is one of the phenomenies of the horticultural world. They have become the premiers of the spring flowers and their gorgeous bloom is being appreciated by millions of people. Standing the winters without attention and when once established lasting many years make them practical as well as beautiful, and their usefulness does not end with the blooming, the sturdy and pleasing foliage lasting throughout the summer and fall. There are many hundreds of varieties varying so little from one another, in many cases, as to require an expert to distinguish them, but we have made careful selection of the best, and you will not be disappointed in any variety that you choose from this list.

ANGELUS—Double, outer petals blush when they first open. Pale yellow center. Center fluted. A seedling produced by us, offered for the first time.

AUGUSTIN D'HOUE—Deep rich solferino red with slight silvery reflex. Midseason. Strong grower and prolific bloomer. One of the most satisfactory.

CAMILLE CALLOTT—Beautiful rose pink. Midseason.

CHINENSIS ALBA—One of the old standard full double pure white. Mid-season.

CHINESE CHINENSIS RUBRA—Double purplish red, sweet scented. Late.

COLLEEN—Creamy white with outer petals light pink. A few pink petals in the center. Beautiful pompom center, not finely slashed.

COURONNE D'OR—"Crown of Gold". Pure white with a circle of gold stamens. Fragrant.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS—Sulphur white with greenish reflex. Especially pretty when half open. Mid-season.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Ivory white with creamy center. Large and full. Fine. Late.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Deep rose pink. Fragrant. Early.

ELIZABETH—One of the most beautiful peonies we have ever grown with its combination of colors blended together. Outer petals blush pink, center cream, and center petals edged with crimson. Late midseason.

EXCELSIOR—Semi-double pale pink. Center petals dashed with red.

FANTASY—Pale pink with a mass of yellow stamens in center, and also stamens and finely slashed petals between the lower and upper half of the flower. Center petals edged with crimson. Another of our valuable seedlings.

FELIX CROUSE—The leading dark red variety. Rich, brilliant ruby red. Fragrant. One of the best. Late.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Considered by many the best white ever grown. Very large and full, pure white with center petals edged with crimson. Very strong grower and heavy bloomer. Early mid season.

FLORAL TREASURE—Clear delicate pink. Very double. Fragrant. Fine. Midseason.

HERCULES—Semi-double delicate pink, with yellow stamens showing throughout among the petals; large and full. An extra fine variety. Midseason.

HUMEL—One of the finest of the old standbys. Deep pink, very large and full and cinnamon scented. The best late deep pink.

INVINCIBLE—Semi-double, with elongated buds, similar to Samson, but a deep pink.

KARL ROSENFELD—Claimed to outshine all red peonies in magnificence of coloring, perfect formation of flower, abundance of bloom and strength of roots. Received first prize of the American Peony Society in 1911. Flower large, semi rose type, a perfect ball-like form when fully open of a perfect deep rich crimson on long stems. Has proven ideal both for landscape planting and for cut flowers. Midseason.

L'ÉCLATANTE—Large full flowers, deep purplish crimson. Late midseason.

LOUIS VON HOUTTE—Semi double, deep violaceous red.

MAES—Large bomb type. Outer petals blush pink, pompom center made up of a mass of pale yellow shredded petals. A strong vigorous grower. One of our seedlings never offered before.

MABIE JAQUIN—Semi double. Rosy white with a mass of golden stamens in the center. This variety suggests our native water lily. A favorite with all who see it.

MONS JULES ELIE—Bomb type. Large globular bloom, glossy lilac pink shading to deeper rose at the base. Sometimes called the king of all peonies. Midseason.

MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC—Semi rose type. Claimed by some to be the darkest peony in existence. Large, full well formed flowers forming a perfect ball of deep maroon with garnet hues and a brilliant black luster. An extraordinary variety. Late midseason.

MONS. THEIRS—Large deep pink on very tall stems. Beautiful. Midseason.

PAUL NEYRON—Large. Deep pink, the same color of the Paul Neyron rose.

PIERRE DESSERT—Large, fringed full flower of amaranthine red shaded with garnet, with a velvety tint. Early.

POMPEII—Large bomb type, similar to Mars, but outer petals are a deeper pink and the pom-pom center is a decided yellow. This is another of our valuable new seedlings.

RUBRA TRIUMPHANS—Deep purplish pink. Semi double. Midseason.

SAMSON—Semi double with elongated buds. Light pink with center petals slashed. Some flowers have extra petals in the center making them double. A tall strong grower and a very fine variety. One of our seedlings.

SARAH BERNHART—Semi rose type. The strongest growing of all peonies. Flowers of remarkable size. Full and double blooming in clusters. Apple blossom pink with each petal silver tipped, giving it the appearance of a border of pure white. Very fragrant. Distinct from all other peonies. Should be in all collections.

SOLFATERRE—Crown type. Outer petals white, center sulphur yellow fading to white. Fine form on long sturdy stems.

TRICOLOR GRANDIFLORA—Soft rose with salmon center.

TRIUMPH DU NORD—Deep violet rose.

VENUS—Very unique and conspicuous. Delicate shell pink on very long high stems. Rose fragrance. Midseason. Much sought for.

WINSOME—Semi double LaFrance pink. A seedling of great value.

OFFICIALIS TYPE

All very early, the first to bloom.

OFFICIALIS ROSEA SUPERBA—Beautiful large soft shell pink.

OFFICIALIS ROSEA PLENA—A bright cherry red fading to pink. Perfect form.

OFFICIALIS RUBRA PLENA—The old-fashioned dark red double peony.

OFFICIALIS TENUIFOLIA FLORE PLENA—The very rare old deep dazzling crimson peony with fringe leaf foliage. Nothing can be more beautiful than one of these plants when in bloom. With each fiery red blossom set in the top of the beautiful green fringed foliage, like a ruby in a dark setting. The very first to bloom. It is gone before the old fashioned early red begins.

JAPANESE AND SINGLE PEONIES

For over forty years we have been growing single peonies and where we have sold them they have always brought us orders for more. But it



Festiva Maxima

was only in the few years that their value and beauty seems to have become generally known and they have now come into their own much deserved popularity.

For many years we have been growing and selling one variety which we called simply, Single Blush, for lack of a better name. We have now given it the name of Regent. It is a delicate flesh tint in the bud and when it first opens later fading to white. The center is composed of a mass of beautiful golden yellow stamens, giving it the appearance of a beautiful pond lily. It is the most prolific variety to bloom that we have ever grown, either double or single and can be planted most any time and will bloom right along. We have planted it in late Spring but it came right out with a full crop of blossoms. Blooms in clusters, not all opening at the same time. We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It is very sweet scented.

We have received hundreds of letters in past years telling us of the wonderful results that this peony had given. We have developed a number of deeper shades from seedlings of this variety and are now able to offer several colors as follows:

BUTTERFLY—Single, deep cerise petals shaded to light pink on outer edge. Has a fluttery butterfly effect closing up at night.

INNOCENCE—Single, pure white, with an elongated bud. Looks like a large white poppy. Has a large yellow center. Exquisite.

VESUVIUS—Single deep pink, shaded lighter at tip.

WATERLILY—Single pale pink, large cluster of prominent, clear yellow stamens in center, resembling a rosy water lily.

VULCAN—Single deep pink, almost red, fading to pink.

MIKADO—The best known and leading Japanese Peony. First exhibited in this country at the World's Fair, Chicago, by the Japanese Government. Outer petals uniform crimson and center a broad partially transformed cluster of stamens, chamois yellow faced with crimson. A typical oriental color. Fine cut flower and lasts well. The dark green foliage makes it a splendid landscape plant.

BEAUTIFUL ROSES

The rose has always, probably, been the most generally popular flower in America. But with the introduction of the many new and valuable varieties of the last few years, especially in the Hybrid Tea class, which makes it possible for most anyone with a few feet of ground to have an abundance of fine, fresh fragrant roses all summer long, their popularity seems to have doubled.

We can now offer you the best of the old varieties as well as the best of the new. Our stock consists of considerably better than a hundred varieties from which it is possible to select any color or shade known in roses. All roses should have open, sunny location. Clay loam is the ideal soil but they will do well in most any good fertile, well drained soil. We have a book of directions for the planting and care of roses which will be furnished free to purchasers of roses on application.

CLIMBERS

AVIATEUR BLEBIOT—Beautiful little buds of saffron yellow shaded apricot. Lighter on opening. Quite fragrant. Glossy foliage.

BALTIMORE BELLE—The old standby. Large white flowers blooming in clusters.

BLUE RAMBLER—Not a true blue but the nearest approach to a blue ever found in a rose. A violaceous red.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—The moderately fragrant, rich rosy crimson 3 to 4 inch flowers are produced in great abundance. It will succeed in almost any situation and makes a very vigorous growth.

CRIMSON RAMBLEE—Great masses of crimson semidouble flowers are borne by these vigorous plants. Desirable pillar and porch plants.

DOROTHY PERKINS—One of the most notable climbing roses. Clear cherry-pink, slightly

Climbing American Beauty

fragrant; borne in great profusion and lasts a long time. The plant makes a very strong growth; foliage is glossy, bright green, and persists until cold weather.

DR. VAN FLEET—Probably the best climbing rose in cultivation. Perfectly formed, long pointed, deep pink buds on long stems, with several in a cluster, that opens to a lighter shade of pink. It is a vigorous grower with glossy, dark green foliage. It is a delight to the eye all summer.

EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins)—A radiant blood-red cluster rose, as free and double as Dorothy Perkins of which it is the red prototype. The clusters are very large and fairly cover the vines.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—Similar to the Crimson Rambler in color and size of flowers, but its foliage is darker and keeps in better condition, while the flowers are borne all summer. It is generally considered an everblooming Crimson Rambler.

GARDENIA—Buds bright yellow, flower cream.

HIAWATHA—Large clusters, single, intense crimson petals shading to white at the base.

MARY WALLACE (New)—Although a good pillar rose, it becomes self-supporting and makes an ideal door-yard bush. The flowers are semidouble, bright clear rose-pink with salmon base. These are often four inches wide, and appear intermittently during the season, following their first glorious outburst in late spring.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—

The brightest and purest red of all the Pillar Roses. Flowers are borne in clusters that retain their color until they fall, the color being intensified by the numerous yellow stamens. A vigorous grower and a good bloomer.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES—An old-time favorite. Bright pink flowers that are sometimes white striped. In compact clusters. Plant is hardy in any climate.

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Paul's Scarlet Climber

SEVEN SISTERS—An old time variety of good sized pink roses blooming in clusters.

SILVER MOON—To the rose lover who has not enjoyed Silver Moon, a delightful experience is in store in contemplating this extraordinary vigorous climber, decorative all through the growing season by reason of its great canes and deep, rich foliage, but literally a wonder at bloom-time for its long, well-shaped buds of faint yellow which open into immense pure white flowers, often reaching 4 inches or more in diameter. These blooms are semidouble and with very distinctly curled and curved center petals which surround the bright yellow stamens and add piquancy to the whole effect. An indispensable white rose.

TAUSENDSCHON—Or Thousand Beauties, is the appropriate name of this lovely, vigorous and desirable Hardy Climbing Rose; almost thornless. The buds are cherry pink, opening to softer shades, all shades being found in a single cluster; has glossy, light green foliage. A highly desirable and distinctive rose for covering walls, fences, porches and pergolas, and unique among climbers.

WHITE DOROTHY—A magnificent, clustered Rose, with good strong virility and climbing habit, the vines are a sheet of white during their blooming period.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Has been called a yellow climber but this is a misnomer. Buds are light yellow but flowers are nearly white.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Large, globular, crimson.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Pink. Long pointed buds.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN—Deep velvety crimson.

CLIO—Flesh color, very large. Fine.

EARL OF DUFFERIN—Deep crimson.

EUGENE FEURST—Dark crimson with purple shadings.

FISHER HOLMES—Bright crimson.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The best white. Large and silvery and splendid bloomer.

GEN. JACK—Bright crimson. Free bloomer.

GEO. ARENDS (Pink Druschki)—

The best pink of the class. Free bloomer. Fine shaped buds, opening into large flowers.

GEO. DICKSON—Velvety black.

J. B. CLARK—Crimson. Fine fall bloomer.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZETTE—Silvery pink blooms of fine substance and attractive form.

MAGNA CHARTA—Large, pink, strong grower.

MARGARET DICKSON—Flesh changing to white.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Late crimson.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Soft pink. Fragrant. Free bloomer with immense blooms.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep pink. The largest rose and the best bloomer of the class. Blooms all summer.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Yellow producing a profusion of fragrant blooms in spring.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety maroon.

SOLIEL D'OR—Reddish gold, shaded with orange. Buds are exceptionally lovely and the flowers large and full.

ULRICH BRUNER—Cherry red. Free blooming. Large blooms on long stems, carried by a plant of vigorous growth.



Climbing American Beauty



Anna De Diesbach



Paul's Scarlet Climber

HYBRID TEAS

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY—Pale lemon yellow.

BETTY—Coppery rose overspread with yellow.

CHAS. K. DOUGLAS—Flaming scarlet.

COLUMBIA—Glowing pink.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—Intense saffron yellow, stained with crimson.

EDWARD MAWLEY—Deep velvety crimson.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Vivid crimson.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—Deep red, large, very double.

GENERAL MCARTHUR—Bright scarlet.

GOLDEN EMELEM—Rich deep golden yellow.

GOLDEN OPHELIA—Similar to Ophelia with a golden yellow suffusion.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Scarlet, always a mass of bloom.

HADLEY—Velvety crimson.

HELEN GOULD—Red.

HERMOSA—Pink.

HOOSIER BEAUTY—Glowing scarlet.

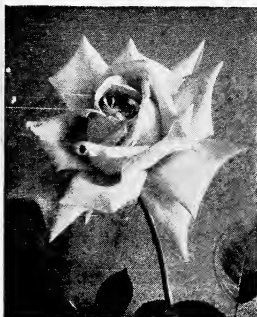
J. L. MOCK—Outside of petals deep pink, inside silvery rose.

JULIET—Old gold and red.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Creamy white.

KILLARNEY—Pink.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT—Deep rosy carmine.



Columbia

MME. ABEL CHATENAY—Carmine rose shaded with salmon.

MME. BUTTERFLY—Bright pink, apricot and gold.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT—Rich pink.

MME. EDOUARD HERriot—Coral red, shaded yellow and scarlet. An odd and fascinating shade.

MRS. AARON WARD—Yellow.

MRS. A. E. WADDELL—Scarlet buds opening to a deep reddish saffron.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE—Golden yellow.

OPHELIA—Salmon flesh, shaded rose.

PHARISAER—Rosy white, shaded salmon.

PREMIER—Clear, pure rose pink.

RADIANCE—Carmine pink.

RED RADIANCE—Dazzling crimson.

ROSE MARIE—Clear rose pink.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET—Sunflower yellow. One of the finest and most lasting yellow varieties.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES BECKWITH—Large salmon pink and yellow.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET—Brick red buds, opening to terra cotta pink.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN—Apricot yellow with shades of saffron.

SUNBURST—Rich yellow shaded coppery.

VISCONTRESS FOLKSTONE—Creamy pink.

WM. F. DREER—Shell pink, yellow at base.

WILLIAM R. SMITH—Creamy white suffused with rose pink. Strong grower.

WILLOWMERE—Shrimp pink.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

F. J. GROOTENDORST ('The Baby Rambler Rugosa Rose.')—Typical rugosa foliage, health and habit, of compactly bushing, moderate growth; but revealing its baby Rambler cross-derivation in the form, color and season of its bloom. Not only suitable for association with medium shrubs, like other rugosas, but on account of its remarkable bloom and superior bush character, deserves more prominent exhibition, either as a single specimen or in a separate massed group. The bloom is in clusters of oversized, Baby Rambler, which like this type, produces from fairly double red flowers resembling the Crimson Rambler are produced from early summer till fall.

HUGONIS (Novelty)—A remarkable and very valuable briar rose brought in from China. Grows and spreads quickly to as much as 6 feet at maturity. Blooms extravagantly in May full length of last year's shoots. Flowers long, ranging from deep gold to canary, with conspicuous stamen tufts.



Kaiserin A. Victoria

BABY RAMBLERS

Dwarf bushes, blooming continually. Flowers in clusters of small roses.

BABY RAMBLER—Crimson.

BABY TAUENDSCHON—Pink.

KATHERIN ZEIMET—White.

CECILE BRUNNER—Pink.

ELLEN POULSEN—Bright rose pink.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF—Carmine red.

IDEAL—A wonderful quality of bloom. A rich deep garnet red. The very best of the Baby Ramblers that we have ever grown.

MISS EDITH CAVELL—Brilliant crimson with white eye.

MOSS AND RUGOSA ROSES

We can furnish Moss Roses in a variety of colors, as Red, White, Pink, Crested, etc. And Rugosa in the type, and in some of the hybrids.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CANNAS—Best Franch.

CALADIUMS (Elephant Ear).

DAHLIAS—In a variety of colors.

GLADIOLUS—

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. All colors and combinations.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

We carry a complete stock of fall bulbs such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, etc., imported from Holland each fall. These must be planted in the fall to succeed. Prices on application in fall.



Mrs. Aaron Ward

RARE VARIETIES and NOVELTIES

Here are some very rare varieties, some of which can be obtained only of The Fremont Nursery and none of which can be found readily anywhere.

MOERHEIMS BLUE SPRUCE—

The most blue variety known. An improvement on Koster's. More intense blue, longer needles, covering the old growth more completely. A more compact tree. You must see these to appreciate their superiority. We can now furnish them in trees from 3½ to 4½ ft. high. Call and see them.

JAPANESE MAPLE, Variety Ashio-Beni—The best red of all the Japanese Maples, even including the Blood Leaf (*Atropurpurea*). Holds its red color till the frost kill the leaves. Stands the hot summer sun better. We can also furnish seedling Japan Maple, the kind that is usually on the market at present, at a much lower price.

VIBURNUM CARLESI — A Pink Snowball, with delicate, waxy, sweet scented blooms. Outside of each floret pink, inside white on opening. Intensely fragrant. A few blooms will scent an entire room. Very beautiful and rare. Bush completely covered with blossoms in early spring. A pretty shrub when not in bloom.

We have a limited number of these in large, strong bushes, 3 to 4 ft. high and about as broad across the top.

FRINGE LEAF and SINGLE PEONIES — A good stock of both. See Peony list.



Moerheims Blue Spruce

SCHWEDLERS MAPLE—Very scarce. See description under Maples. We have some beautiful strong, straight, well-rooted trees 6 to 8 ft. and 8 to 10 ft.

MAGNOLIA — The beautiful and rare Japanese varieties are one of the most beautiful flower shows early in the spring and are much sought after. We are fortunate to have a few to offer.

SOULANGEANA NIGRA — Large dark red flowers blooming two weeks later than the white.



Viburnum Carlesi



Hardy Magnolia